THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,141—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 20-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4005	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4225	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.
PO	—	—	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKO. G.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

Handbooks of Information and other particulars ding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
oon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th, 189.

TRO- HUNGARIAN

'S S. N. Co.

BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING Z, AND PORT SAID.

	Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
ns. Tons. H. P. To sail on			
eris ..4,200 600 15th June.	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
lich ..4,200 600 1st July.			

on board of every Steamer. d at Brindisi.

SSAGE MONEY.

ble for SIX MONTHS :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.
BISI...Rs. 300	Rs. 130

Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

TICKETS TO LONDON.

ngle and Return Tickets are issued Rates, including the railway journey

MBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd he 5th of each month.
their luggage are conveyed free on mpany's steam launch on the day of

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Wallaschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 7th June.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co., Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Dotterson, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
98, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Mucsat, Jask, Bunder Abbar, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

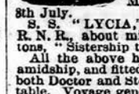
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1890. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.



FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.
S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about middle July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.
All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA.... 3380 T. R.. S. Abney..to sail 8th June.
S. S. ASIA..... 3560 T. R. Wm, Russell to sail 17th June.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON,
1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
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CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.

TANNED CANVAS HOLD-ALLS, most handy for Travellers, strong and well made.
Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8 each.

TREACHER &C o., Limited.,
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WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.
Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"WHOSE VERY SOUL IS MADE OF FLOWERET'S BREATHS."—

GYMKHANA BOUQUET. { KEMP'S } GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

This rare Essence owes its wonderful strength and delicacy to the distillation of the richest perfume-yielding flowers, brought from the most favoured parts of the world.
It is a lasting and refreshing Perfume, peculiarly suitable for the Ball-Room, Carriage, or

GYMKHANA.

The blending is perfect, and its great age wonderfully develops its rare

BOUQUET.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 Per Case Rs. 3-8.

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FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

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BOMBAY.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, &C.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS	from 5 8	to 48 0
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	from 6 0	to 37 0
BINOCULAR GLASSES and TELESCOPES	from 30 0	to 180 0
CAMP CHAIRS of wood to fold up	from 5 8	to 22 8
CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	from 4 8	to 21 8
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	per packet from 0 10	to 6 12
CORK-SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	from 0 12	to 5 4
DECK SHOES	per pair 3 0	
,, CHAIRS	each from 3 8	to 13 0
DIRTY LINEN BAGS	from 4 8	to 5 0
DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES	from 22 8	to 500 0
HAMMOCKS	from 10 0	to 16 8
HOLD ALLS and VALISES	from 25 0	to 42 0
KNIVES, POCKET, CAMP, etc	from 1 8	to 21 0
MARINE SOAP, SOAP CASE, etc	from 0 14	to 2 8
MEDICINE CHESTS, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather	from 5 8	to 150 0
MILK, CONDENSED, SWISS	per tin, each 7 as ; per doz.	5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER, STEEL, etc	from 14 8	to 68 0
OPERA GLASSES	from 20 0	to 75 0
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, etc	from 0 6	to 3 4
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted.		
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	from 5 0	to 5 8
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	from 2 8	to 35 0
PORTMANTEAUX, Basil, Black or Solid Leather	from 20 0	to 100 0
RAZORS and SHAVING BRUSHES	from 1 2	to 16 0
RAILWAY KEYS	from 0 12	to 1 4
RAILWAY RUGS	from 7 8	to 40 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	from 2 12	to 10 0
SPONGE, TURKEY and HONEYCOMB	from 1 8	to 20 0
SPONGE BAGS	from 0 14	to 2 4
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS	each 6 0	
SYPHON TAPS, German Silver or Electro-plated	from 4 0	to 6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	from 1 14	to 15 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	from 20 0	to 52 0
TRAVELLING CAPS	from 2 8	to 3 0
UMBRELLAS and WATERPROOF CLOTHING of superior manufacture.		
UNIFORM CASES	from 16 0	to 38 0

WINE, SPIRITS and LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SURE, PLEASANT, AND EFFICACIOUS.

KEMP & CO.'S
JAMBOOL AND GLUTEN
BISCUITS
FOR DIABETES.

THESE Biscuits are pleasant to the taste and most efficacious in at once alleviating and ultimately curing the above distressing complaint.
Jambool is now recognised by the leading Medical Men of Europe, India, and America as one of the best Remedies for Diabetes, the action of which is to prevent the formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay Waste, and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to Diabetic Patients can be dispensed with.
Per Tin Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.

Prepared only by

KEMP AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT—

No. A	Capacity ½ gallon	Rs.	9 8
No. B	,, 1½ ,,	,,	11 8
No. C	,, 2½ ,,	,,	15 0
No. D	,, 3½ ,,	,,	20 0

SILICATED CARBON—

No. O	Capacity ½ gallon	Rs.	10 0
No. A	,, 1 ,,	,,	13 8
No. B	,, 2 ,,	,,	10 0
No. C	,, 3 ,,	,,	29 0

Any of the above can be had Mickered or Coired. Sizes D and C are suitable for Clubs and Messes.

FRENCH BOTTLE FILTERS—
Constructed of Porous Stone.

1 litre	Rs.	3	2 litre ... Rs. 4 0
3 ,,	,,	5	4 ,, ... ,, 6 8

CHARCOAL BOTTLE FILTERS—
Similar in shape to the French Bottle Filters, but is entirely formed of Charcoal.

1 quart	Rs.	4 8
2 ,,	,,	5 8

POCKET FILTERS—
These are constructed on Major Fraser's and specially recommended by the Horse Guards authorities for Officers' Kit. ... Rs. 5 0 0

THE UNIVERSAL FILTER—
This is a most useful Filter constructed on the Syphon principle, very suitable for travelling ... Rs. 4 8 0

Permanganate of Potash for purifying water ... per bottle Re. 1

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years.	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... ... pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
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60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from
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INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
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RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
IMPROVED SEAMS & PROOFING. CLOTHING.

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.
DRIVING APRONS, fitted with Ring and Strap, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 20 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

PURE, WHOLESOME, PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL.
MARINITCH AND CO.'S
CEYLON TEA.

CEYLON TEA stands unrivalled for its combination of strength and flavour; and this pure Tea gives a beverage pleasant and beneficial to those who drink it.
Per pound packet, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-12.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission 8 Annas.

On SATURDAY a BOXING MATCH for the Light-weight Championship of India. Re. 1, and Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

S. S. "ASTON HALL," ARRIVED 3RD JUNE, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd June, 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the Meeting of the Corporation called for 5th instant, Mr. Meherjibhai R. Setna will enquire whether in appointing Mr. Pearson to act for Mr. Brunton, the claims of other deserving officers have not been overlooked by the Commissioner. Mr. Setna will move that this Corporation views with disfavour the appointment of Mr. Pearson as the claims of other officers are passed over.

(1.) Motions to the following effect will be proposed by Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas that Captain Sir Henry Morland be appointed a member of the Bombay City Police Committee, in the place of Mr. Geary.

(2.) By Mr. Thomas Blaney, that the amount of filtered Pawai water drawn off daily from the Bhundarwada Reservoir for distribution be shown in the weekly statement.

3. By Ditto That the Commissioner be asked whether all, or any or how many districts will be excluded from the supply of Pawai water delivered through 32" main into the Bhundarwada Reservoir.

4. By Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar "That the Commissioner be requested to state whether any complaints have reached him regarding the manner in which the halalkhors dispose of the night-soil in some parts of the city, also as to the mode they fill the night-soil carts, &c., &c.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 3rd June, 1890.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD,

GUARANTEED LONDON-MADE,

HALL MARKED,

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,

MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS

ON

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TASTE.

Price, Rupees 28 per Tola.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS, and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and

In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,

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ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

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PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,

may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Honorary Secretary,

BOMBAY.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. MAY 1890—2s. 6d. *Contains*:—A Secret Mission—The Prussian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1848. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.—Rathillet—The last of the Cannibal Chiefs.—Sikkim and Tibet.—Narcissus. By William Canton.—The Collector on the Prowl.—A Song of Love and May. By Peter Bayne, LL.D.—German Aims in East Africa.—A New View of Imperial Federation.—The Late Alexander Mackay, C.E.

SIKIM AND TIBET. By HAL. BISLEY, Bengal Civil Service. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May. 1890.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March and April, 1890.

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J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1890.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER

FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at all seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a Great Desideratum.

Instructions with each Conditioner.

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SPECIALS	Rs. 4- 8
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Fresh shipment just to hand Guaranteed sound and in perfect condition.

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REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No 23, APOLLO STREET.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

The Bombay Switchback Railway, in complete running order, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., as it stands on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

IMPORTANT TO SEED CRUSHERS.

ROTARY STEAM-HEATED OIL MILLS.

Manufactured by the well-known firm of Rose, Down and Thompson, Hull, England.

A consignment of 1 oil mills of the above description will be sold by Public Auction, at the Godowns No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p. m.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Khimjee Vardhman and Co., and in their godown at Colaba and

On account and risk of Ravagur Coovergur 100 bales Sajun Dharwar good cotton on account and risk of Sha Nanchund Veerchand 200 bales Sajun Dharwar good cotton. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of 13 cases of perfumery, consisting of pomade, hair oil, cosmetic violet powder, royal tooth paste, soap, lavendar water, assorted perfumes, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 14·3, very quiet to ride and drive,

1 second-hand strong office shigram.

1 high-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful grey Arab horse.

1 handsome glas -fronted miniature brougham.

1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.

Under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Cooverjee Daroowalla and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Rushin Salaman Nagaokar, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June 1890, sell the following property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the eastern side of the 1st Oomerkhady Row or otherwise called Oomerkhady Pakhady near the County Jail, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Reubin Salaman Nagaokar and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 82, new Street No. 13, and Ward No. 3505, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is say on or towards the east by the 1st Oomerkhady Row aforesaid, on or towards the west by vacant ground or garden of a Khoja, named Dawood Oosen Khan, on or towards the north by the house of Salom Banajee and the house of Doming De'Souza, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, at their office No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Tricumlal Jeysing, and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdool Nubbi bin Ebrahim Abbas—

2 bundles of pearls.

1 large pearl soojni weighing in all about 400 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June, 1889.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No. 1668, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2514, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD AT PAREL, NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the will of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Anund Dia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee dated the 3rd day of January 1885.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground situate on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Level Crossing Gate, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,350 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Joss Feliz Ferreira, on the west by the ground of Jose Francis Rodrigues, on the north by the ground of Domingos Manuel Valles, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground situate on the south side of the Elphinstone Road, at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,038 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Jose Feliz Ferreira, on the west by the ground of Jas Domingos Keney, on the north by Elphinstone Road, together with the new pucka messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, and the pieces are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 196, and new No. 12,114, old survey No. 9, and new survey No. 3-1942 and 3-2532, and the said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anund Dia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GAS ENGINES, GARDEN PUMPS, THRASHING MACHINE, K. O. LAMPS AND FIRE BRICKS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, as follows.—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

One Baker's universal gas engine, two horse-power, for driving any kind of machines.

One do. do. half horse-power.

One thrashing machine.

Six portable horizontal garden pumps, with inches I.R. suction and delivery pipes complete, to be worked by hand-power fly-wheel.

A consignment of K. O. wall and hanging lamps, 2,3 and 4 lights.

Ten thousand fire bricks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON AND Co.'s BI-WEEKLY SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at 2 p.m. will consist of sundry piece-goods perfumery, fancy articles and furniture comprising centre and side tables pier tables and teapoys, chiffoneers, cabinets, Couches and Chairs, Almirahs, wardrobes, cupboards, washhand stands, dressing tables and glasses, double and single cots, table and hanging lamps. Also a variety of colored and plain glass lanterres &c., of sizes and shapes and some perambulators.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD.
(In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation,) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole-going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all other buildings, sheds and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north-side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, and new No. 13465, and new Survey No. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Dharumchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Ossman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio de Souza, and now the estate of the late James Batty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments and all yards, ways, wells, waters, water courses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the Mills on Sundays.

All owners of Mills and Factories are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

THE UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above Company are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office, No. 101 Medows Street, Fort, within two months of the date of this publication, after which time no claims will be attended to, and they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made.

CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY,
JAMSHEDJI HOMANSHA K.
Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE.—A Company having been recently registered under the title of "The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited."

Notice is hereby given that such Company has no connection whatever with the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Victoria Street, Westminster.

By order,

H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

1st May, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Waterproof Clothing for Monsoon.

	Rs.
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18 each.
Do. do. Cloaks	23 to 25 „
Do. Black and White Waterproof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés	11 a suit.
Best Black and White Waterproof Cloth, 60" wide	3 a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8 each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20 a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20 „
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25 „
Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25 „
Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters.	
Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6 a pair.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Medows Street, Fort,

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 4,500 cast iron C Sockets, 1,150 cast iron B Sockets, 4,500 cast iron C Soleplates and 1,000 cast iron B Soleplates for Telegraph posts will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th of June, 1890, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director-General of of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

Samples of the articles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.

Alipore, Calcutta, 27 May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimum fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.A.,I.
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1835.

THE UNIVERSAL is the oldest established LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in the East, having commenced operations in India in 1835. No other Company in India can rende such a record of substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

Further information can be obtained from

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 .864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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„ 3 „	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
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„ 2 „	20 0	22 8
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	10,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	870
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,480	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	360	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no.o
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,150xd.
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 xd. / 140
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	135	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bomb y Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
pire Fire rance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
uaran- ety	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11
	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
	500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
	1,000	200	175	26½	365
		500	30	30	60
		100	100	Nil.	55
		100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
		100	100	9 pr. ct.	
		100	20	...	
	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
	25	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
	2,500	100	100	...	60
	1,000	100	100	9	95
	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Thacker and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	202½
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395xd.
ombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	3,500	3,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sikapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,3[illegible]
B B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

DOES a college education make women less disposed to marry, or men less inclined to marry them? asks the *Daily News*. Something like exact data for forming conclusions on this weighty question have been furnished by the publication of the registers of the Association of Collegiate *alumnæ* in the United States, together with the register of the University of California. At first sight it appeared that women colleges of the Girton and Newnham type exercise a restraining influence on matrimony; but a writer in the New York *Nation* who has bestowed a careful study upon the figures, points out that this is simply due to the circumstance that the "sweet girl graduates" of these mostly novel institutions have as yet enjoyed only a comparatively short average period of post-graduate life. It is obviously fair that a reasonable time should be allowed them. Taking all things into consideration, it appears that there is ground for the contention that going to college even promotes marriages.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Columbia Skating Rink, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Avala (s), for Marseilles; and Dunedin (s), and Abana (s), Bassein.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Glengoil left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile entered the dock on Monday and the s. s. Lindula yesterday. The s. s. Avala left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf, except for Jask, Gwadur, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Rome, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 8 a.m.

LOSS OF PEARLS.—Ramcrishna Nundoo, residing at Mandvie, reported to the police, that whilst he was absent from home on the 1st instant, he dropped a packet from his coat, containing five small pearls, valued at Rs. 300, somewhere between Shaik Memon Street and his residence in Mandvie.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Subadar Ali Hyder Ali, residing in 2nd Cooper Street, has informed the police that his wife, named Mariam, aged thirty-five years, left his house on the 1st instant, taking with her Rs. 55 in cash, with ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate amount of Rs. 185, and has not since returned.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 100 bullocks, 55 horses, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 57 bullocks, 32 horses, and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 71 bullocks, 44 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among horses and nine cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—A very pleasant concert was given in the new lecture hall of the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Monday evening, when a number of friends kindly contributed to the enjoyment of the audience. Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. C. Cartledge, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mr. T. J. Edmonds, Mr. J. N. Porrett, Mr. Bertie Shaw, and Mr. N. Roberts combined to make the evening successful, and all their efforts were heartily appreciated, but the enjoyment of the evening was undoubtedly the singing of Mrs. E. Russell, whose voice sounded sweetly and powerfully in the new hall, the formal opening services of which will commence on July 20.

THE REV. A. B. WANN.—The *Bombay Methodist Record* says:—We greatly regret that Bombay is to lose Rev. A. B. Wann, A.M., B.D., who has been appointed to the Church of Scotland Mission in Calcutta. Those who have watched the growing success of the Tract Society know how much it has arisen from the attention which Mr. Wann has given to it during his tenure of the secretaryship. We have rejoiced, too, in his efforts to popularise preaching to the natives, which is so unsatisfactorily carried on in this city. He will go with the warmest well wishes of his missionary brethren, who will not lose sight of him, when he gets to the other side.

A GIRL ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Mohomedan, named Abdul Rahman Abdul Karim, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday, by Inspector Nolan at the Girgaum Police Court, with the theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 11. On Friday morning last, the accused enticed away the daughter of one Amirum, aged five years, together with two other children to the Mahaluxmi Flats whilst they were playing on the Bellasis Road. The accused was followed by a groom Mahdeo Curson, who saw him remove the silver bangles from the hands of the child. On information being conveyed to the police Abdul was arrested, and, on admitting being convicted on three previous occasions, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

STOLEN FROM A THIEF.—Inspector Greyhurst charged Somna Siba and Shaik Chotoo Shaik Imam, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the first accused with committing the theft of a currency note of Rs. 100, and the second with receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the 1st inst. Dewjee Bawan, the head butler of Mr. Owen, solicitor, received a currency note of Rs. 100 and 10 notes of Rs. 10 each, in order to pay the servants their monthly wages. On looking into his box that evening the butler found the currency note of Rs. 100 missing. Information was given to the police, suspicions being strongly against the butler's brother-in-law, Somna Siba, who had access to his rooms. Somna was forthwith arrested, and it so happened that he had given the note to his accomplice, Shaik Chotoo Shaik Imam to change it for him. This latter individual led Somna to a house in Chundunwadi, and whilst there absconded by a back door with the note. Having secured Shaik Chotoo the police traced the missing currency note which was identified by the complainant. The Magistrate sentenced Somna to undergo six months' and his confederate Shaik Chotoo Shaik Imam three months' hard labour. The currency note was made over to the complainant.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George placed Dawudbhoy Mahomed Ally, Abdoolally Kikabhoy, and Allibhoy Adamjee *alias* Ali Jan Goolam Ali before Mr. Ryan, and charged them with housebreaking and theft in respect of property, of the collective value of Rs. 241, and with assisting and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Early on the morning of the 20th ultimo the complainant, Allibhoy Goolam Hoosein, described as a Borah, living in Packmody Street, left his house in company with his wife and relations, and proceeded to a musjid to perform his usual morning devotions. During his absence from home he left his son, about ten years of age, in charge of his premises which he carefully locked prior to going downstairs. Not long after his departure the three accused made their way up to his rooms, which were on the first floor of the building, meeting the child on the staircase as they entered. Cautioning the boy against raising an alarm Abdool Hussein Kikabhoy ascended the stairs, and removing the padlock by wrenching off the staple of the door, entered the room, closing the door immediately behind him. On hearing an alarm being made by the boy who had run off for the assistance of a sepoy Abdool Hussein rushed out of the rooms taking along with him gold and silver ornament, of the value of Rs. 241, which he had obtained possession of by breaking open the boxes of the complainant by means of a hammer and chisel. After making his escape he distributed his plunder between his confreres Dowoodbhoy Mahomed Ally and Allybhoy Adamjee. On investigations being pursued by the police towards the recovery of the property and the arrest of the burglars, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed Ally was secured in Packmody Street, with a portion in his possession. Inspector George, acting on the information of the first accused, secured the other two, No. 2 in the Chuckla and No 3 in 5th Lane Kamateepoora. On searching the houses of Abdoolally Kikabhoy and Allibhoy Adamjee, a further portion of the articles was recovered, together with the implements used in housebreaking. The three accused pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against them. The Magistrate, in convicting them, sentenced Dawudbhoy Mahomed Ally to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy, having been convicted on a previous occasion and had in consequence undergone eighteen months' in jail but a short time ago, was sentenced to a term of two years' hard labour. His Worship, in disposing of Allibhoy Adamjee, a notorious character, having been convicted on three different occasions for which he underwent a term of four years' imprisonment, informed him that he would have committed him to the Sessions, but as he had been charged with the other three, it was necessary for him to dispose of the case himself, and consequently passed on him a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, inflicting also a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of a further term of six months' hard labour.

FLORENCE will shortly be joined to the beautiful region of Chianti by a steam tram which runs along the Colli, almost deserted till now because of the steepness of the roads. The tram goes to Tavarnuzzi, and in a few days will be opened along the Viale di Colli. A fine bridge crosses the Arno. During this month an electric tram will be opened to Fiesole, reaching it in twenty-four minutes. It is the first electric tram in Italy. The whole of the new improvements is the work of native Florentines.

ASSAULT AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

THE case in which Inspector Framjee Bhicajee and five other Parsees are charged by Heerabai and Manekbai with assault and criminal trespass was disposed of yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said:

The evidence in this case is of the most conflicting nature. I have carefully considered it, and I think the statement made by the accused No. 1, the more probable story of the two that the complainant did consent to make over the children to the father, and after they had been made over and taken away the complainant came to know that the father proposed to send the children from Bombay, and in consequence an altercation took place between themselves and some of the accused. It appears that the complainants who had kept the children for many years were in straitened circumstances, and I think were anxious that the children should be better provided for by their father. Manekbai admitted in her evidence "I was willing to give up the children, provided they were looked after, we would have given them over with the greatest pleasure, we begged of them to take the children." Heerabai had taken out a summons for the maintenance of herself and the two children, and the evidence shows that she was anxious that some settlement should be come to between herself and the accused No. 2, and that some provision should be made for herself. I acquit the accused.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AT POONA.

MR. GUNGARAM BHAO, pleader, appeared before Major Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, on Saturday afternoon last, and applied on behalf of Mr. Marcks, of the firm of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, watch manufacturers, &c., for a warrant of arrest against Mr. J. W. Burby, who has for the past year and a half been the manager of the Poona Branch of that firm, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums of money, the property of the firm. The Magistrate granted the application, and with the consent of the complainant, endorses the warrant for bail, so as to admit of the accused being released, when arrested, on his furnishing satisfactory security to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The warrant was entrusted to Mr. Raghunath, the fouzdar, for execution, and Mr. Burby was arrested at his house at about 4 o'clock on Saturday evening. Being unable to give security for Rs. 7,000 he was detained in custody.

The accused was placed before the Magistrate on Monday morning. When the case was called on, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the accused, applied for a short adjournment as he had not had time to receive proper instructions from his client, and was consequently not in a position to go on with the case. His client had not even seen a copy of the information which had been laid against him, and did not know what the items were with which he was charged.

Mr. Gungaram Bhao, on behalf of Mr. Marcks, intimated to the Court that he had no objection to a short adjournment.

Mr. Merwanjee also asked that his Worship would be good enough to reduce the amount of the bail. According to complainant's own shewing it was only a question of Rs. 5,000. His Worship said that if he remembered aright a *prima facie* loss of Rs. 6,000 had been spoken of in the complaint. Mr. Merwanjee contended that amount of bail ought to be fixed at such a figure as would ensure the accused appearing on the due date, and not as compensation for the loss to complainant, and he thought that Rs. 5,000 would be sufficient.

Mr. Gungaram Bhao said that Mr. Marcks was every day discovering new items, and they would probably have to add some additional charges against the accused. If the accused could give bail for Rs 5,000 there might be difficulty in his giving security for Rs. 2,000 more. The amount of bail had been fixed at Rs. 7,000 by his Worship after mature consideration.

His Worship said he was always willing to give an accused person the utmost latitude, but he was sorry he could not reduce the amount of bail. As to the adjournment, the accused was quite welcome to it, but on the understanding that when once the case commenced it would have to go on from day to day, and no long adjournments would be granted. His Worship would accept no excuses for an adjournment after the case once commenced. The case was then adjourned to Monday next.—*Deccan Herald.*

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—80 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, David, Sassoon and Co; 434 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee; 202 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 148 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee; 33 bales wool, T Chimandass; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co.

Clan Maclean s—100 bales cotton, P Joomarinul; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 201 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, M H Dedastee.

Hispania s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,252 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 130 bales cotton, T Verasee and Co; 75 bales wool, C Nanjee.

Inishowen Head s—25 tons wood, Latham and Co; 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—4 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co; 54 bales skin, E Ganji and Co; 13 bales skins, S Mulcobhoy & Co; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 cases fishmaws, H. Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 3 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 15 bales skin, J H Ahmed and Co; 56 bales hides, O H Hassum; 188 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 15 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co; 67 cwts nutmeg and 6 cwts fishmaws, M Lalljee; 17 bales skin, W Gangjee; 2½ cwts ivory, N Meace; 30 cwts gums, &c, B Sajun; 33 cwts oilbanum, D Dossa; 17 packages Cambay stone, H C Burder; 293 bales skin, Owen and O'Kell.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania s—4,000 cwts wheat, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wuotan s—385 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,130 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 700 cwts castorseed and 880 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Rheinfels s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, 24 cwts oilcake, and 10 cwts cloves, A. V. Chatre and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maple Branch s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 22,000 cwts linseed, F L Batli boi and Co; 350 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clitus s—18,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shanghai s—48 cwts olibanum, C Jewraj; 21 cwts sharkfins, &c, Hajee M Jewraj; 700 bales twist, D P Marker; 252 bales cotton, K Hurmookram; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 110 bales cotton, M H Esac Ellias; 128 bales twist, Tata and Co; 125 cwts onions, M Hoosein.

Bormida s—150 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 75 bales twist, E S Moolchand; 75 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 84 bales twist, O Khetsey; 50 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 14 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 250 cwts onion, A Moosa; 50 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

Rome s—126 chests opium, The P and O Co; 175 cwts onions, D Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rome (s)—125 bales twist, N J Abraham; 255 bales twist, C Ebraham; 20 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee C Joosub; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 162 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 152 cwts sandalwood, F M Chimai.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, The Sun Mills.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shanghai s—50 bales twist, The Ripon M Co.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE *Native Opinion* says:—The question of fees levied on visitors to the Victoria Gardens has now taken a new turn, and we are told that a petition against them is being circulated for signature through the town, indicating how the tide of general opinion runs against the levy. We believe it is not so much against the fee itself as against its rate, that the whole agitation is directed, and if that rate be reduced, we have no doubt the agitation will subside. Writing on this subject our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Why during the cold weather a weekly bandnight should not be established, so that the Victoria Gardens may once a week be as crowded as the Apollo Bunder is, when the regimental bands are playing at the Yacht Club?" And will not similar other attractions render the Gardens still more attractive? But the question at issue is not how to make them more pleasant, but how to keep them consistent to the purse capacity of the generality of the Bombay populations. The object of the levy is to provide an income sufficient to meet the up-keep of the animals in gardens; and may not that be easily realised by reducing the present prohibitory rate and by extending the scope of accessibility to the Gardens to the middle classes? There is another point in connection with the poorer classes which we cannot easily lose sight of—we mean the throwing open of the Gardens on Sundays to the poor. The Sabbath is their only holiday; and if they are not allowed access on that day, they can have none on the other days. We hope this suggestion will not be lost upon the Corporation.

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—At the Birthday Durbar held in Poona, Mr. Crowe, Agent of Sirdars in the Deccan, reminded the assembly of their desire for the establishment of a military institution which would offer an opportunity to the youths of the native aristocracy of entering upon an honourable military career. He reminded them that the accomplishment of that scheme, which had received the hearty support of the Duke of Connaught, rested, in a great measure, upon their fulfilling the promise they had made to raise funds for carrying out the project. We do not know how the scheme is progressing financially. We hope its promoters have not gone to sleep over it. They can give, if they choose, a signal proof of their zeal in the cause, by helping it forward pecuniarily. Otherwise Government may, perhaps, very fairly consider themselves excused from the obligation of taking the scheme in hand, on the ground of the indifference of the people themselves towards it.

The *Guserat Mitra* discourses:—The speech, delivered as it was by an Anglo-Indian belonging to the official class, has that chord of sympathy and good will for India which marks out a rare feature in beaurocratic orations. The glad message of the Queen's sympathetic interest in the welfare of her Indian people, which Mr. Crowe brought to the notice of those within hearing, was couched in the most sensible terms, and is worth remembering on suitable occasions. The concluding remarks are of great significance to our political leaders. A piece of advice to politicians to be moderate in their aims and loyal in their movements, is not a new thing addressed to the natives from the official platform. But the repetition of the necessity of moderation and loyalty going hand in hand in political agitation, made by Anglo-Indians on such auspicious and solemn occasions, has the far-reaching effect of keeping enthusiasts under some pressure. It is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Crowe sympathises with our aspirations. Social and agricultural reforms were also urged by the President. The extension of railways, he said, made famines a thing of the past. It is very good that the repeal of the duties on silver plate is welcomed by a practical administrator like Mr. Crowe. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Birthday Durbar system will find its way in all the great towns, and thus invigorate the knot of mutual confidence and love between the rulers and the ruled.

MR. JINSIWALA'S "WONDERFUL LECTURE."

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—That was a wonderful lecture delivered by one Mr. Jinsivala, a graduate of the Bombay University and an instructor of youths employed in the Wilson's College. The lecture was delivered to a Poona audience, and we are thankful to the correspondents of the *Bombay Gazette*, who have rescued some of its passages from the columns of a Marathi newspaper in which it first appeared. The lecture was on female education, and Mr. Jinsivala's views on it are as original as they are absurd. They are a compound of ignorance, prejudice, and dogmatism, and their brutal frankness is surprising as coming from one belonging to a race which is known for its mental reserve. Our latter-day preacher sees nothing that is good in English social life, and, on the other hand, nothing but good in Hindoo social life as it is. Verily the outspokenness of Mr. Jinsiwala runs riot. He makes a revelation of his own domestic relations, for which his wife, at all events, will not thank him. "I am," he says, "of a choleric temper a little. So if there be some fault committed by my wife, I scold her, and sometimes occasions for beating her arose. I found twice or thrice that she had spilt flour in the drain. So I gave her a slap on the face." And he triumphantly adds, as the happy result of his chastisement, that "the flour was spilt no more." Bravo! He proclaims with plain directness that a wife is the slave and chattel of her lord, and that for women education is worse than useless. In a word, he is enamoured of his own society, thinks that everything is for the best in that society, and that there is nothing in Western manners and morals to elevate, but a great deal to corrupt and debase it. It is probable that there were not a few among the audience who went away with the delightful notion of the superiority of "our noble selves" to those unclean foreigners whom a freak of Providence has set to rule over us.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—From our own experience we can say that ninety-nine per cent. of graduates will emphatically repudiate these views of the eccentric professor with indignation, though they may be helpless for some time to come against the impregnable rock of prejudice, ignorance and bigotry. Mr. Jinsiwala, who is given to the glorification of the ancient Hindus, is more than well acquainted with their institutions as disclosed by the immortal work of Kalidass. If he entertains any sincere respect for those whom he ever lauds to the skies, has any genuine spark of partiotism or any touch of consistency in him, let him endeavour to restore those healthy primitive institutions and not ally himself with the advocates of cruel and barbarous practices. But alas! what moral courage can we expect from a professor—we hope his pupils are not inoculated with his pernicious doctrines—who stands up before a large audience in a city like Poona, and proclaims from the housetop that he cannot take his wife with him out for a walk, though sadly in need of a daily constitutional, because he is afraid of being ridiculed by ignorant people? It is most regrettable that the audience should have allowed themselves to be so much overpowered by his oration as to have quietly listened to the learned nonsense to which they were treated.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks Professor Jinsiwala is evidently one of those educated Indians who judge of European social morals as some Europeans judge of the Indian character from their acquaintance with the ways of their menial surroundings. He has done less, for he says he has only read English novels and newspapers, and he infers from knowledge thus gathered that European society is rotten at home; while he deprecates, even by a coarse Sanskrit quotation, the exposure of any shortcomings of his own. His views and prejudices regarding female education and woman's position are those of the re-actionist school, which in this matter differs in no way from that of the uneducated bigots and learned shastris alike, and which yet in the present phase of educated opinion, is regarded as 'patriotic.' What good this species of patriotism expects to do to itself or to the country, it is hard to see.

The *Indu Prakash* declares that during the elocution meetings at Poona, which took place early in May, Mr. Jinsiwala, Professor of Sanscrit in the Wilson College, made a speech which would hardly become the most crude, uncultured man of the present day, and which, has consequently drawn upon him quite a storm of indignant protests. The speech, we have no hesitation to say, is as bad in taste as in matter, and deserves condemnation in the strongest terms. A man of Mr. Jinsiwala's education and position should have shown a better sense of responsibility, and as chairman of the elocution meeting, the responsibility was all the greater, his function being to point out the faults and merits of the competition speakers, and to make a model speech himself. This model speech he begins by a coarse quotation in Sanscrit. The views he expresses are also equally polished and sound. With exquisite taste he admits the public to a view of the interior of his house, which is, to say the least, not very edifying.

SENHOR VILHENA, the Portuguese Minister of Marine, replying to numerous questions asked by Senhor Elvino Brito in the Chamber of Deputies, said he would not hesitate to publish a special book on the acts of vassalage performed by native chiefs last year in Eastern Africa. He had no knowledge of any intrusion of the Bishop of Calcutta, with the aid of the Vatican, on the patronage of Portuguese India. If there had been any such intrusion, the Government would act energetically in the matter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Dunedin, 1,417 tons, Captain R Wegzell, sailed yesterday for Basssein, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Abana, 1,966 tons, Captain J W Langworthy, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and 105 deck passengers.

THE Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain A McDermott, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. S Jervis, Lieut E G Wilmot, Captain G M Saunders, Lieut E Saulez, and Mrs Kelly, and 33 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Captain F W Tillard, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Lindula	2199	Allen	D	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, J. Sanderson	2136	Smith	F	T Morrison.
,, Clitus	1587	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
,, Avala	2415	Newell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kaveri	542	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
,, Eiffel Tower	2033

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No t ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Co mpetent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Bu[illegible]jee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT,—this EVENNIG, 8 o'clock, 50 beautiful Views of London. Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Admission, Ans. 8. Children, Ans. 4.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CRICKET.—WE have Batting Gloves, from Rs. 4 to 6. Our No 3 is pronounced the best both for durability, ease and resistance.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., WILL SELL TO-DAY on the Premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator, the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., in Liquidation.

KIOTO, KIOTO, Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 Pieces for Rs. 16 only; and Tea Set for 6 persons, 15 Pieces Rs. 5 only. Broken pieces always matched. SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND TRY!—"BANDORA BLOSSOMS," a triple extract of "Bandora Wild Flowers," prepared by CONRAD & Co., Chemists and Perfumers. To be had at "surgical & Medical Hall," Bandora, HARRIS & Co., Mahim, & D. FERNANDES & Co., Medows Street.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN TUTOR to coach Pupils in English and Latin. No one need apply who does not possess the highest testimonials. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED an experienced GOVERNESS, with a thorough knowledge of English Needlework and Painting. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED, a First Class PHOTO RE-TOUCHER. Apply with Specimens of own work, to the MANAGER, KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, for Executive Engineer, Aden, one FOREMAN and several good Iron FITTERS. Apply sharp to Mr. W. H. PITTS, Bombay Defences Yard, Mazagon.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SMART PORTUGUESE TAILOR and a COOK for H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR. Apply to EBJEE SEWJEE, 93, Bazaar Gate Street.

WANTED.—78 pieces of second-hand CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES 3-in. diameter.—Apply will rates to the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, Boys and Girls, will RE-OPEN at 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, when all PUPILS are expected to be present.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Single and Double rooms will be available from the 2nd June.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. B. Ilwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KETTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Few Victoria Jubilee Hand Organs with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and 12 endless tunes and case, complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 3,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 2 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE. MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON. Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record. A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application, at Messrs. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA. SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. STARLEY AND COMPANY, COVENTRY, ENGLAND

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TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO "Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times* "Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India. THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &C., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS. HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions attended to as buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 „ „ do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. FISCHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

LAST evening's telegrams from London have brought no fresh quotation for Bar Silver in which according to Reuter and private messages, there was nothing doing. Four per cent. Rupee Securities are also called nominal, while 4½ per cents are quoted ⅛ lower, at 79½. Consols were 97⅞ and Indian Sterling Loan 108, both *ex-div.* About £100,000 more in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rates of discount were ⅜ per cent. higher for short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. up for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅛ and 2⅜ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, was put down ⅛d. yesterday, say, to 1s 5⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher at 91½; Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 800 East Indian. The price of Mid.-American remained at 6⅜d.; and Surats were unaltered in value; but quotations for American Arrivals, compared with those of Friday come 7-64d. lower for June, and June-July deliveries; 5-64d. for July-August, and 1-16d. for September-October; the new quotation for October-November being 5 59-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was ⅛ cent lower than the last previous quotation, at 12 ⅛ cents; September Futures being one point lower than the last sale wired for August, at 11·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 1,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	1,000	1,500	4,000
Two days' do.	3,000	2,500	6,600
Since 1st Sept. 89.	5,722,000	5,462,700	5,374,100

Though with rather more doing in Cotton in our local market to-day, business has still been upon a small scale, and the feeling has become decidedly dull, though prices have not given way to any appreciable extent. The reported purchases, which aggregate under 1,500 bales, have consisted mainly of Dhulia and Cutchi, at Rs. 175-7½; and Barsee, at Rs. 219-19½; the balance being made up of Karanja, at Rs. 192; Vengorla, at Rs. 180-2; Untni, at Rs. 188; and Dharwar, at Rs. 197 per candy.

WHEAT keeps firm in tone, though without much support from shippers, and only a moderate business has transpired again to-day, though prices generally are maintained.

SEEDS have again been taken to a considerable extent for export on the basis of previous quotations at which the market closed firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,152	bales.
Wheat	57,790	cwt.
Linseed	31,067	„
Rapeseed	6,761	„
Gingelly	2,624	„
Poppy Seed	5,825	„
Groundnuts	1,135	„
Castor Seed	3,028	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The "Glenmorven" (s) has filled up for Dunkirk at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Under the influence of advices of the dull state of Silver and Silver Securities in London opened at a decline of 1-16d. on the closing rates of yesterday, but has remained steady thereat all day. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills have come out, but a fair amount has been placed for remittance at the rates quoted below for ready business, and at 1s. 5 11-16d. for forward Telegraphic, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 21-32d to 11-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d. „
Credits do	1s. 5 27-32d. „
Francs do	1·87½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is very little doing in this market at present, but the tendency of rates, in sympathy with the governing metal, is still downward. Although the rate for Fours in Calcutta came at 102⅜, here the price for Money declined to 102 9-16, at which it remained to the close, while for Account 102⅜, at which there have been buyers, has been the quotation, 4½ per cents remain at 106 nominal.

SHARES have been almost without movement to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance in Maneckji Petit Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 1,150; and of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares at R. 970 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dholtera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	nom.
4½ per cent. „	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver	Nothing doing.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 8-30 a.m., Thursday the 5th instant.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Jeddah on Friday the 6th inssant closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

Mail for Jeddah and Suakim Thursday 12th instant closes Suez at 10 a.m.

A steamer leaves Massowah for Suakim on Monday the 19th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd June, 1890.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	10	40	3	41
Teheran	3	1	55	0	28
Suez	3	2	40	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
„ Madras	...	35	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 2.

10 p.m.	82·6

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCOURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BHOWNUGGUR.

DEATH.

BECK—June 3, at Bhownuggur, J. M. Beck, aged 53 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—May 24, at Allahabad, the wife of O T Barrow C S. of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—May 23, at Negapatam, the wife of R H Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

CORFIELD—May 22, at Innes' Own, Simla, the wife of the Rev Egerton Corfield, M A, Baring High School, Batala, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRETHERTON—May 13, at Peshawar, Hugh Arthur Howard, son of Lieut G H Brotherton, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 3 months.

DUNLOP—May 5, at Katha, Upper Burma, Captain F C Dunlop, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Commandant, Katha Police Battalion, aged 33 years.

HAUGHTON—May 20, at Bayswater, Beatrice Isabella, daughter of Richard Haughton, aged 4 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

THE causation of leprosy is a subject which there would be good reason to avoid, had not the dilatory conduct of the Government of India in relation thereto and the pressing requirements of Bombay in regard to the segregation and detention of lepers, made it a matter of pressing and urgent local interest. Our warrant for again calling attention to it is to be found in the fact that coincidently with recent distressing exhibitions of the helplessness of the authorities for dealing with vagrant lepers, no fewer than three important contributions on the subject appear in a single number of the *Lancet*, which at the same time devotes a leading article to the question. Amongst the contributors to the discussion is Sir William Moore, whose wide and practical acquaintance with leprosy during his official career in Bombay gives him an authority to speak upon it which few can rival. With Sir William Moore's main contention, put forward as it is in a tentative way, there is little temptation for us to deal. The question whether syphilis and leprosy are identical is, as the *Lancet* says, an old one. Sir George Birdwood has lately discussed it with a confidence that raises the idea far beyond the region of hypothesis. But except in regard to the practical measures which proof of identity between the two diseases would call for, the question thus learnedly discussed by both writers has small concern for lay critics, and we may appropriately pass it by as one that for the present claims only professional attention. Sir William Moore's paper invites public notice only so far as it goes to establish the easy communicability of leprosy, and to undermine current theories which are opposed to the hypothesis of its contagiousness. In this connection the weighty reasons which Sir William Moore gives in disproof of the once widely accepted belief that leprosy is caused by eating fish are important. His own experience is directly opposed to this idea. He has lived and worked, he says, for many years in semi-desert districts of Western India—districts hundreds of miles away from the sea, where there are no lakes or rivers, where even dried fish does not penetrate, and where fish is practically unknown as an article of diet. Yet in these districts there is a considerable prevalence of leprosy. The theory, therefore, of a causative relation between fish-eating and leprosy is quite opposed to Sir William Moore's experience, and he is confirmed by the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, who, after exhaustive discussion, have unanimously discredited fish as a cause of leprosy. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who is one of the first dermatologists of the day, while he declares that he has never yet seen an instance in which the fish hypothesis was impossible, makes the much more important statement on the other side that he never met with a leprosy patient who did not deny at once that he had ever eaten bad fish, or who would even admit that he had eaten of any kind or in any quantity likely to make him ill. Sir William Moore, resting, perhaps, too confidently upon the assertion that the people have as much salt as they want, combats also the hypothesis that leprosy in India arises from the absence of salt in dietary. The better way of dealing with the hypothesis would have been to show, as could easily be shown, that leprosy is to be found distributed indifferently amongst the poorest and the relatively well-to-do; those who can afford to pay for an abundant supply of salt enjoying no greater immunity than those who cannot.

The wide social distribution, indeed, of leprosy in countries in which it is prevalent is seriously in conflict with other theories which have been put forward, notably with that of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who attributes the malady solely to defective diet. If that were the true explanation we should expect to find a certain relation between leprosy percentages and wages tables. This has never been observed in India at all events. One of the *Lancet* writers, Dr. Collins, regards "increased material prosperity," "the growth of foreign trade," "inter-communication with town life, and the opportunities these give for better and more varied subsistence," as far more potent causes of a diminution of leprosy in Norway than the compulsory isolation of the sufferer. All these causes, however, have been in operation in Western India. The only result of "intercommunication with town life" has so far been to remind us in Bombay of the prevalence and the seriousness of the disease, and no one here believes that by allowing lepers to mingle more largely in urban life the potency of the disease will be reduced. Dr. Collins makes much of the indescribable squalid poverty and filthiness of the tenants of some of the up-country wooden huts in Norway as factors in the causation of leprosy. Yet the inquiries of the House of Lords Committee on sweating have revealed much grinding poverty and the existence of sanitary conditions in the houses of some of the East End poor, dangerous to the life of the occupants and the public. The sanitary condition of some of the worst of the Norwegian huts cannot be essentially inferior to that of the houses which the Committee have so severely condemned; on Dr. Collins's theory therefore it is difficult to understand why leprosy should have been prevalent in Norway and should be absent from Whitechapel. As the case is presented in the *Lancet*, the strength of the theories which are in conflict with the hypothesis of contagion seems to be perceptibly reduced, and the *Lancet* itself comes to the conclusion that *a priori* everything points to leprosy being at least locally contagious. Fortunately the discussion in the number of our medical contemporary which lies before us is not confined to the speculative side. One very valuable paper on the subject, "Is leprosy contagious?" is contributed by Dr. Poupinel de Valence, physician of the St. Lazar, Leper Hospital at Port Louis, in the Mauritius. Dr. Valence speaks after more than twenty years' experience in a leper hospital, and his conclusions, therefore, must be of some value. He deals in succession with the questions of leprosy by inheritance, leprosy transmitted by association, and leprosy acquired by contagion or infection. Under the first heading Dr. de Valence is able to give some remarkable family histories in which painful testimony is borne to the persistency of leprosy. One case is that of a Frenchman who went to Mauritius and married a lady of the island. Two of the three children of the marriage were lepers, and the father, who had previously kept the fact to himself, told Dr. Valence that his maternal grandmother had been a leper. Of nineteen patients on the women's side of the hospital, fifteen vowed that they had inherited the disease. On the male side nine out of fifteen patients made the same avowal. In the remaining cases, the sufferers were unable to state their family history. Equally noteworthy, though more difficult for us to quote here, are the facts which the writer gives in proof of the transmissibility of leprosy by association. In both cases there was no suspicion of hereditary taint, but the proof was abundant that the persons with whom the victims had associated (Indian women in most cases) were lepers. Both Sir William Moore and Dr. de Valence strongly favour the theory that leprosy is transmitted by contagion. Sir William Moore cites the experiment on a criminal at Honolulu, in which case the bacilli were found to have multiplied at the seat of inoculation. He cites also the case of a boy who became leprous after having pricked himself with a needle used by a leper, and other cases which have already done duty in this controversy. The Mauritius doctor is able to cite only two cases within his experience in which leprosy was transmitted by simple contagion. One was that of an Indian in the island who had contracted the disease from his master, whom he had attended for many years. The other case is that of a European lady of healthy parentage, who, being without means, became housekeeper to a family, some of whose members were affected with tubercular leprosy. One by one all the members died of the disease. Five years afterwards the lady herself showed signs of being affected, and she, too, died a leper, at the age of sixty or thereabouts.

So far as it goes, this evidence is of great value, and it is not easy to agree with the *Lancet* in the view that Dr. de Valence's statements upon this point are obscure. They at least afford new warrant for Dr. Vandyke Carter's well-known conclusion that the contagiousness of leprosy is a safe working hypothesis. Dealing, as we can only deal with it, as a matter of public policy rather than of scientific demonstrations, the evidence brought forward by our medical contemporary seems to us to add one more to the many calls to action which have lately been addressed to the Government of India. They have a choice of hypotheses. They can, if they choose, rest satisfied with the belief, which is more popular than scientific, that the leper owes his ailment to the consumption of putrid fish, to the want of salt in his diet, or to insanitary conditions, or to scarcity of food. But they will find it much more difficult to harmonise any of those hypotheses with the facts than the hypothesis of contagiousness, in acting upon which society would at all events be taking for itself the benefit of the doubt. The Government, in so acting, would no longer have against them the authority of the Royal College of Physicians, whose report against contagiousness is discredited even by so open minded a commentator as Dr. Collins. We commend to their notice that gentleman's admission, endorsed as it is by the *Lancet*, that the question of contagiousness has not been finally disposed of by that rather too famous finding. Our medical contemporary admits that the report may have been in accordance with the information available at the time—an admission which points clearly to the belief that the evidence which has since accumulated tells more in favour of the contagion theory than against it. The Government of India, however, have to deal, not with a question of absolute scientific demonstration, but with a public necessity of such urgency that, sheltering themselves behind the certitude which one set of scientists have established, they may safely take practical action for the protection of the community against a malady, the contagiousness of which may now more confidently than ever be declared to be a sound working hypothesis. It is much more certain that leprosy is dangerous to the public health than that Government are discharging their duty to the leper and to the public in allowing him to parade his loathsomeness on the highways.

MR. GLADSTONE'S recent reference to the action of the Australian Colonies in excluding the Chinese is certain to be severely canvassed by Colonial opinion. He will be told pretty plainly that he is altogether mistaken in his view of the facts, and the astute hedging with which he has endeavoured to minimise his statement that the Chinese are excluded, not for their vices, but for their virtues, will scarcely suffice to commend his argument to Australian opinion. The truth is that nothing could have been wider of the mark than Mr. Gladstone's treatment of Australian action in this matter as "protection applied against persons, and not simply against goods." The most strenuous resistance to Chinese immigration—a resistance offered in bold defiance of the protests of the Imperial Government—came from the one Australian colony which has not taken to protection. The objection that was first put forward in New South Wales was ethnic rather than economic. Sir Henry Parkes, the premier, opposed Chinese immigration on the ground that the influx of a few million of Chinese would entirely change the face of the Australian commonwealth. "It is because I believe the Chinese to be a powerful race," he said, "capable of taking a great hold upon the country, and because I wish to preserve the type of my own nation in these fair countries, that I am, and always have been, opposed to the influx of the Chinese." A more widely representative expression of opinion on the subject, however, was that which was put on record by an intercolonial conference which declared the Chinese to be "incapable of assimilation in the body politic, strangers to our civilization, out of sympathy with our aspirations, and unfitted for our free institutions." There has been much more in the movement than a determination not to be "ruined by Chinese cheap labour," and if Mr. Gladstone sees nothing else in it, and thinks it was for their virtues only that the Chinese were excluded, the Australians have no reason to regret that the treatment of this delicate question was in other hands than his when it was raised in 1888. The plea of the Chinese Ambassador in London that the action of the Colonies was against treaties was unanswerable, except by the Colonial contention that Australia had had no part in the conclusion of treaties, under cover of which it was sought to justify damaging incursions on her shores. It was necessary for the Imperial Government to accept this answer, and to present it to China in as acceptable a form as might be. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Gladstone's rejoinder would have been if he had been in office when Sir Henry Parkes boldly declared "that in this matter the preservation of society in New South Wales was a consideration superior to law, and that neither for her Majesty's ships of war, nor for her Majesty's representative on the spot, nor for her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, did his Government intend to turn aside from its purpose." The materials for a conflagration were at hand in abundance, and Mr. Gladstone's ideas on the subject would have been a dangerous addition to them had he been in Downing Street at the time.

THERE is one incident in Prince Albert Victor's journey home from India upon which the ordinary chroniclers have been silent, probably doubting if the professional energy of a *New York World* correspondent was sufficiently remarkable to claim notice. On the day on which the Prince left Paris for London, the Paris representative of that enterprising paper perpetrated an interview which was not wanting in assurance, but in which, on the whole, the Prince scored over the reporter. The interview began with no such hollow conventionality as an introduction. The correspondent, as he himself tells us, seeing the Prince standing apart from his companions, went up to him, and introducing himself, addressed him, "Your Royal Highness was at the labour manifestation in Paris yesterday, were you not?" The Prince, we are told, stared, flushed, and then said "Yes," very huskily. Then in true American interviewing style, the Prince was asked for his opinion upon the demonstration. Had the event of the day been an eclipse, or a duel, or a bank failure, his "opinion" would have been sought for. "Did your Royal Highness not think everything went off very quietly?" The Prince, who was probably amused at this way of treating him as a connoisseur in street fights, had the tact to act up to the part which the gentleman from New York assigned him. Unexpectedly quiet he had found it, for, said he, "We all expected to see very much more than that. Everybody was disappointed." To the next question, "Did your Royal Highness not think the police acted in a very brutal way towards the mob?" a provokingly cautious answer was given. The police were rather rough, he thought, but no doubt they had to show some energy. This, if the New York gentleman could have understood it, was only a very clever allegory, the interpretation of which is, "You are a rather impudent man, but I suppose you have to be enterprising." It did not suffice, however, to work out his deliverance, for the young man from New York went on, "We have read wonderful accounts of your doings in India. Your Royal Highness seems to have had a very good time." The Prince, we are told, made no answer, but showed his splendid teeth, and then stepped backward in the fashion by which royalty indicates that an interview must cease. From all which it appears that the interviewer got little out of Prince Victor beyond a snubbing of which the recipient seems to have been unconscious, and an opportunity of putting on record some scandalous matter suitable only for the reading of "a public idle-minded, much depraved every way," as a writer who had to deal with gossip of this sort once put it.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS left Mahableshwar for Panchgani on the 2nd June, where her Ladyship will stay for some time before proceeding to Guneshkhind. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Moore and Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, will leave Mahableshwar for Satara on the 6th June, and will be the guest of Mr. Candy, the Collector. His Excellency leaves Satara on the morning of the 9th June, and will arrive at Ghorpuri Station at 7 p.m.

THE retiring Minister of Baroda, Mr. Luximon Juggonnath, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. He was received in durbar at Umrat on Monday morning by the Gaekwar, who invested him with a dress of honour, and who subsequently accompanied him to Naosari, where the [illegible] and his old servant parted on the [illegible] terms.

CHOLERA is reported to prevail in parts of Kathiawar. H. H. the [illegible] have suffered. A party of [illegible] under Dr. K. J. Dhurandhar, [illegible] practical sanitary experience, [illegible] work in the Amreli District, [illegible] successfully stamped out.

THE magnificent diamond which [illegible] purchased in Madras, is called [illegible] His Highness purchased it for [illegible] sixty-five thousand rupees. The stone [illegible] weighed 67½ carats, and is now 24½ [illegible] said to be the best, purest, and most [illegible] of its kind known to connoisseurs. [illegible] will probably wear it in his puggree [illegible] according to a local correspondent.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made last Thursday night, says a Hyderabad correspondent, on the life of a European soldier of the Transport Department stationed at Trimulgerry. The man is said to have been lying on a cot asleep with his hands over his head, when some one from behind made a cut at him with a sword; the tendons of his right hand were severed. Another cut inflicted a severe scalp wound. The culprit is still at large.

A GENERAL meeting of all the R. E. officers stationed at Madras was held at the Madras Club on Friday evening, when it was resolved to invite subscriptions from all Royal Engineer officers serving in the Madras command, towards the erection of some permanent memorial of the late Major L. Langley, who died at Kullar, in the Nizam's Dominions, on the 18th ultimo, from the effects of wounds received whilst tiger-shooting. Colonel Burton presided and informed those present of all the particulars relating to the death of the above-mentioned gallant officer, a notice of which appeared in our issue of the 24th ultimo. Major Langley was buried in the cemetery at Bezwada.

MR. GLADSTONE has contributed the article on "Homer" to the fifth volume of the new edition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia." The contention of Mr. Gladstone's work on "Homeric Synchronism," that Homer may probably have lived within 50 years of the fall of Troy, is in this encyclopædic article repeated, but the leading note of this charming little essay is indicated in the following quotation:—"The Greeks called the poet 'poiectes,' the 'maker,' and never was there such a maker as Homer. The work, not exclusively but yet pre-eminently his, was the making of a language, a religion, and a nation. The last-named of these was

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

MADRAS PETITIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Richard Temple presented several petitions from Madras in favour of adopting the elective principle on the Indian Councils Bill.

ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, denied that her Majesty's Government had surrendered any British territory in Africa to Germany.

DR. PETERS' TREATIES.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

It is officially stated that Germany will not take any steps with regard to the treaties secured by Dr. Peters until he has returned to territory within the German sphere of influence.

PRINCE BISMARCK TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck leaves Berlin on a visit to London on June 21.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 23rd May, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Great Britain, Italy, and Russia have notified their approval of the Egyptian Conversion Scheme.

MR. STANLEY ON BRITISH RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

Mr. Stanley, speaking at a banquet in Fishmongers' Hall last night, inveighed against the abandonment by Great Britain of her commerce in East Africa in favour of Germany, and urged that the deputation from the City should wait upon Lord Salisbury to impress upon him the necessity for maintaining British rights in that quarter.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, JUNE 2.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here to-day and met with a most loyal reception.

THE DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—To win.—Eighty-five to forty on Surefoot; five to one against Sainfoin; ten to one against Le Nord; forty to one against Rathbeal; sixty-six to one against Martagon; and sixty-six to one against Oddfellow; hundred to one against the other horses. For places.—Two to one on Sainfoin; evens on Le Nord; and three to one on Rathbeal.

BI-METALLISM.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2.

Senator Morrsll, speaking in the Senate, favoured the upholding of double-standard, though if single standard was accepted he would prefer it to be go

N BAHADUR BAZONJEE.

OWN CORRESPONDEET.)

MHOW, JUNE 3.

ee Sorabjee sails for Eng-
onour of his approaching
Naorojee Manekjee
eader here, entertains
y at the Parsee Club

AT MHOW.

ent in the surrounding dis-
Eighteen Court officials, out
, died in one day.

G AN INSURANCE OMPANY.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

Sessions, before the Recorder to-day, in Archibald Lutter, late senior partner of Edmund Jones and Co., one of the oldest firms in Burma, was charged with cheating. Messrs. Man, Heaton, and Summers prosecuted, and Messrs. Moylan, Vansomeren, and Vertannes defended. Mr. Man, in opening the case entreated the jury to treat the case impartially. Lutter, he said, has been guilty of gross fraud on the Guardian Insurance Company, whose Rangoon agent he was. In March 1888 a fire occurred in the firm's godown. Lutter claimed and was paid Rs. 36,000 for damage. Counsel would adduce evidence showing that the goods claimed for were never burnt, and that Lutter after the fire stated the damage would be about Rs. 3,000. Two former employés of the firm, who were first at the fire and broke open the godown, stated they did not see the goods claimed for. The case was adjourned.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 30th.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The s. s. Assam, with the mails of the 23rd ultimo, left for Bombay at 7 p.m. this evening; and the Oceania for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2.

The French Mail steamer Oceania from China arrived here.

ONE of the foreign anarchists in Paris who got into trouble on May-day, is a Bulgarian student, named Stojanoff, son of the deputy for Rustchuk. He was arrested, says a Paris correspondent, in the Place de la Concorde, on the charge of having assisted to set up the addresses to the French army at the printing-press in the Rue des Trois Bornes. A number of anarchist pamphlets were found in his lodgings. He explains their presence by saying that he was making a collection of such literature. M. Stojanoff, the deputy, knows nothing of his son's adventure. The young man says that although in the Mazas prison, he is not badly off. He is allowed to have what food he orders, and to receive visitors, and has all the books he needs for his studies.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 17.

DOES it matter much, at this time of day, whether King Charles the Martyr "Bowed his comely head, Down as upon a bed," as Andrew Boswell has it—on a block two or three feet high, or on a bar not more than six inches in altitude on the 30th Jan., 1648-9, or whether he knelt or lay at full length on the scaffold, to receive the headsman's stroke? When we were children we used to prattle that:—

King Charles walked and talked;
Half an hour after his head was cut off.

But, if the semicolon after "talked" were omitted the jingle read as though the King made a conversational promenade thirty minutes after his head had been severed from his body. When, however, we attained years of discretion most of us were satisfied with the knowledge that the unfortunate monarch walked, on the morning of the fatal Thirtieth, across the park from St. James's to Whitehall; that he talked to Colonel Tomlinson and Colonel Hacker; that he ascended a flight of stairs leading from the park to the Long Gallery which then spanned Whitehall; that he entered the Banqueting House; refused to partake of the dinner which had been prepared for him, but took instead a manchet of bread and a glass of claret; that he went out on to the scaffold; prayed, gave his George to Bishop Jaxon, and was then decapitated by a disguised executioner whose name has never been precisely ascertained, but who was generally thought to have been Richard Brandon, the common hangman.

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And now lo! in the year of grace 1890 comes forth the learned Mr. Reginald Palgrave, who in a letter to *The Times* gravely questions whether Charles suffered with his head lying on such a block as the one depicted in George Cruikshank's etching of the execution of Lady Jane Grey, and maintains that the King lay prostrate on the scaffold with his head resting on a horizontal bar no higher than a fender. Mr. Palgrave is able to quote many and weighty authorities in support of his view, but, on the other hand, there is a pretty strong body of evidence in favour of the traditional block at which the culprit knelt. For example, it is on record that when Sir Thomas More was brought to the scaffold "he laid his head on the block, but, feeling his beard was turned up against his face, remarked humorously, 'This beard hath never offended,' and so turned it on one side." Now, if Sir Thomas had lain prostrate on the scaffold, would his beard have been so apt to "fly in his face" as though he had been simply kneeling?

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Lord Carnarvon, Lord Rosebery, and a host of writers of lesser degree, have rushed into the controversy for or against the Palgrave theory. If dear old Peter Cunningham and William J. Thoms were alive how they would have revelled in these new Thirtieth of January pros and cons! But does it much matter, it may be asked again? As little I should say as it matters whether there is any truth in the furious taunt (in Schoolmen's Latin) of Salmasius to Milton that the Parliamentary Government made a public show at Whitehall of the Royal corpse, charging four shillings a head gate money.

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Surely it is time for Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis" to "take a back seat" as an English poem. Somebody—why not Mr. Swinburne?—ought to write an epic called "The Age of Wonders." Not only every year, but every month, week, and day in the scheme of modern English civilisation seems to be replete with phenomena. Perhaps the most recent thing to be marvelled at is the Army order just issued by the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that in future a professional examination will be necessary before soldiers can be promoted to the rank of corporal, bombadier, or sergeant, the tests being varied according to the different grades. It would be edifying if we could only have the opinion of some of the distinguished non-commissioned offices of the past on what to civilian observers may appear only as so much pipeclayism run mad. Corporal Nym, it may be assumed, would fail to see "the humour of it;" and Corporal Trim might point out to Captain Shandy that the army which swore so terribly in Flanders managed to do some notable things in the way of fighting, while leaving promotion to non-commissioned rank to the selection of intelligent commanding officers. Age of Wonders—and of Humbug!

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I grant you that were Sergeant Kite interviewed on the subject he might opine that no private should be eligible for promotion—for recruiting service at least—until he had passed an examination in elocution. Hear the Sergeant in Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer." "If any gentleman, soldiers or others, have a mind to serve her Majesty and pull down the French flag: if any 'prentices have severe masters, any children have undutiful parents; if any servants have too little wages, or any husband too much wife, let them repair to the most noble Sergeant Kite, at the sign of the Raven in this good town of Shrewsbury. . . . here's a purse of gold, and there is a tub of humming ale at my quarters. 'Tis the Queen's money and the Queen's drink. She's a generous Queen and loves her subjects." Still it may be gravely doubted whether this last development of the military examination craze will give us a race of "non-coms," as naturally eloquent as Sergeant Kite.

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Mem. I have been told that, as a private in the Sappers and Miners is eligible for promotion, it has long been the custom to subject him to a kind of informal *viva voce* examination. There is a very ancient "chestnut" bearing on this subject, with which all modern readers may not be acquainted. "What would you do," asks the examining captain, "if a man was shot dead by your side in a battery?" "Stuff him in a gabion and make a fascine of him" is the prompt reply.

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I have long since ceased to be a member of the noble army of First Nighters. I suppose that I had enough of plays and players in my youth to last me a lifetime. In any case I suppose that I have not been a dozen times to the theatre during the last four years. I was, nevertheless, very glad to go to Drury Lane on Monday last to see the first performance of the grand revolutionary drama of "Paul Kauvar," which, to judge from the tumultuous applause with which it was received, is likely to take the town during the next few weeks. "Catch on" is, I believe, the latest term among "pros" for a piece attaining popularity. Without presuming to criticise either the play or the performers, I may just glance at the futility of reminding the author—and this reminder has been common enough in the papers—that the pivot on which his plot turns: the substitution of one person for another as a victim for the guillotine has already been made use of in the "Dead Heart," the "Tale of Two Cities," "All for Her," and other more or less analogous productions. As a matter of fact I have lighted in the pages of contemporary historians on no less than seventeen perfectly well authentication of such substitution in the prisons or at the foot of the scaffold; and I daresay had I leisure I could easily disinter as many or even more instances. Massacre had become during the Reign of Terror almost indiscriminate, and as a natural consequence, substitution grew to be systematic.

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The late Frank Buckland once criticised a Royal Academy Exhibition, purely from a zoological point of view. The result was amusing, but the precedent set dangerous. Thus, had one judged "Paul Kauvar" from the standpoints of historical or sumptuary accuracy, the task would have been as invidious as onerous. It may, however, be amicably hinted that the conclusion of the war in La Vendée was not coincident with the death of Robespierre; that the Royalist Chouans did not speak of the Republicans as "rebels" but as "bleus;" and that Laroche Jacquelin, Charette, and the other Chouan leaders did not have their headquarters in sumptuous palaces, but in smugglers' caves and poachers' hovels. As to the preposterous costumes worn in the piece at old Drury, they must be given up as a bad job. Even the Hon. Lewis Wingfield might be puzzled to design a thoroughly correct Terrorist wardrobe.

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Of the difficulties to be encountered by the revolutionary costumier I will just adduce one instance. Mr. Carlyle, in his immortal "History" describing Philippe Egalite *ci devant* Duke of Orleans on his way to the guillotine, says that his dress was "remarkable for its elegance; green frock, waistcoat of white *pique*, yellow buckskins, boots clear as warren." But Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliott, who was in Paris at the time of the duke's execution, writes that "his coat was light grey, with a black collar." Who is right? Who can tell? Uuntil the other day nine out of every ten people believed that the great Duke of Wellington wore plumes in his cocked hat at Waterloo, and the oddest thing was that the duke in his old age believed it himself, since he presented to Mr. T. Jones Barber, the battle-painter, a plumed hat as the Waterloo one. The valiant old warrior had forgotten that he and his staff only added plumes to their hats in Paris, nine days after the battle, as a compliment to Blucher and the Prussians, who were all "fuss and feathers."

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The hon. sec. of the Society for the Prevention of Hydrophobia and the Reform of the Dog Laws courteously assures me that cases of rabies and hydrophobia constantly occur in Constantinople, and that the Sultan has actually established a Pasteur institute in his capital for the cure of the disease. He adds that Dr. Millingen, whom I cited, was not a veterinary surgeon and has never been quoted as an authority on dogs and their diseases. The gentleman's letter reminds me of a story which used to be current at Pera that at one period the dogs of Constantinople had become, through their numbers and their manginess, such an intolerable nuisance that they were banished *en masse* by imperial *irade* to an island in the Sea of Marmora. There, however, they made day and night so hideous by their incessant howling, that at the earnest petition of the whole archipelago the expatriated curs were all sent back to Stamboul.

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By a curious coincidence, by the self-same post which brought me the communication from the hon. sec. I received a copy of *Murray's Magazine* for September, 1887, in which I find a most entertaining, instructive, and exhaustive article called "The Dogs of Constantinople," the writer of which evidently is, or has been for a long time domiciled in the city of the Sultan. Reading the article I light on this footnote: "It is well worth noting that rabies is so rare in Constantinople as practically not to exist. When a case does occur it is purely sporadic and never spreads." What does the hon. sec. say to this?

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The London Whipthong Makers' Trade Protection Society have, it is announced, given notice to all the employers that unless they are willing to pay according to a revised and advanced scale of prices they will strike on the 24th inst. Were I a maker of jokes I might suggest that deputations from the omnibus and cab horses, the hunters, the costermongers' "neddies," and the amalgamated packs of fox-hounds had waited on the master whip makers and urgently advised them not to accede to the demands of the thong makers. But such an attempt of facetiousness would be but a poor piece of plagiarism from a well-known jest of Alphonse Karr. Some years ago there was a report that the truffle crop had failed in France. "Don't believe it," wrote Alphonse in "Les Guepes." "It is only a rumour spread by the turkeys to save themselves from being stuffed."

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Of all the queer things that I have lately come across, perhaps one of the oddest is a statement made in the evidence given by a medical witness at the London Sessions in a case where one man was indicted for striking another on the head with an axe, "that it was a common thing for people in the Borough to recover from serious wounds which would kill other people owing to their skuls being abnormally thick." Why in the Borough? The Three Tailors of Tooley Street were denizens of the Borough. Were those immortal patriots exceptionally thick-headed? We used to hear that Spitalfields weavers had abnormally small heads—six and three-quarter inches being the prevailing width; although seven inches represent the average diameter of the male human cranium throughout the rest of England. The smallness of the Spitalfields head (which I fail to believe in) was ascribed to the low ceilings of the rooms in which the artisans worked.

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Stay. Can there be any clue to the mystery in the reply of the Gravedigger to Hamlet? "How long will a man lie" the earth ere he rot?" asks the Prince of Denmark. Answers the delver, "A tanner will last you nine years." "Why he more than another?" resumes Hamlet. "Why, sir," replies the clown, "his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a long while; and your water is a sore decayer of your dead body." Now, Bermondsey if full of tanners. Do their skulls as well as their skins grow hard through their trade?"

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I see that M. Henri Rochefort's collection of Goyas are about to be exhibited, and that the collection includes a number of pictures of the bull-ring "as it existed in Goya's day, nearly a hundred years ago, as no other painter has ever depicted it, in all its colour, adventure, and life." I have been sedulously collecting these many years past the aqua-tinted etchings of Don Francisco Goya by Lucientes—the "Caprichos," the "Desastres de la Greevra," the "Prisioneros," the "Proverbios," and so forth; and I have a whole set of his "Toreadores," or bull-fighting etchings; but they are illustrative of the Spanish bull-ring not "a hundred years ago," but in the time of the Moors, who introduced this brutal and bloodthirsty pastime, now become so highly fashionable in Paris, into the Peninsula. There are very few of Goya's oil pictures in England, but in Brussels the other day, in the Royal Gallery, I saw a wonderfully fine—and horrible—picture of the "Tortures of the Inquistion" from his hand. I wonder what has become of the portrait which Goya painted of the Duke of Wellington at Madrid in 1814. Is it at Apsley House? The duke was not a very patient sitter; and the story goes that, in the course of the *seance*, the impetuous painter ran at his illustrious model with his pallette knife and threatened to stab him if he did not keep quiet.

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The funniest of mare's nests has been discovered by a correspondent of the *World* of the current week. This sage writes to "Atlas" to say that he was recently in the picture gallery at Milan, and there saw the far-famed picture of the "Sposalizio" (the Marriage of the Virgin). "May I be cremated," he goes on the say, "if Rafaelle hasn't given the bridegroom six toes on the leftfoot which is so prominently in the foreground! There they are—six, plain, palpable toes. I counted them." To this the wiseacre adds some more nonsense.

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The idea of the most consummate draughtsman the world ever produced perpetrating such a blunder as that imagined by the correspondent of the *World* is in itself simply ludicrous; still I thought it worth while to take down from my shelves M. Eugene Muntz's large and important work on Rafaelle, his life, works, and times, in which there is an excellent engraving of the "Sposalizio." In an instant I discovered how the sage had made his mistake. The left foot of St. Joseph has the normal number of toes, but beyond the fifth toe there is a little fold of flesh, which is a kind of cantilever or "set off" to the last digit, and being parallel to it might be mistaken—by an ignoramus—for an additional toe. It is in reality a protuberance of the sole of the foot

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The Archdeacon of London has been preaching at St. Philip's, Regent Street, on "Christianity and Journalism," chosing for his text the verse from Jeremiah, "Report say they, and we will report it." I confess that I have no great liking for what may be qualified as punning texts. There are at least a score in the Scriptures which might be used as a peg on which to hang a discourse on newspapers. What does the Archdeacon say to the verse in Proverbs, "A good report maketh the bone's fat," or to that in Isaiah, "It shall be a vexation only to understand the report?" Clergymen and journalists can alike in their several vocations do a great deal of good to their fellowmen. They need not clash, but I do not see that much good can come from the rev. gentlemen preaching about us. We do not preach about them.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE REMARKABLE TALE OF A TIGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in Rajpipla has written you so extraordinarily inaccurate an account of the recent encounter with a tigress in this State, that on my attention being called to it in your issue of the 27th inst., I feel compelled in common justice to myself to give the *true* version of what took place on the occasion in question. A tigress that had been slightly wounded in the leg by a sowar, lay up with four of her cubs in one of the numerous nullahs that run down with long low shelving banks to the river Karjan. I proceeded to the spot armed with a 577 Express rifle, and stood on the slope, about fifty yards from where the beast was lying. In the meantime Mr. Jehangirsha arrived. He at once accepted the sowar's story that the tigress was so badly wounded that she could not move; and without consulting me, or making further enquiries, walked, accompanied by a forest guard, Dilawar Khan, and some sowars, down to the spot where she was lying. Mr. Jehangirsha was armed only with a 14-bore shot gun; and Dilawar Khan had a gun and a sword; but so careless was he that, as it afterwards appeared, his gun was unloaded and his sword tied up to the sheath with a bit of string. The tigress proved to be very much alive. She charged and scattered the small party like sheep. The forest guard was the only man who stood his ground, and he was at once seized, and worried by the enraged beast. Mr. Jehangirsha fled to the left, and the sowars to the right. Your correspondent says, "Mr. Jehangirsha was the only man left on the scene." The fact is that he ran and took shelter behind the nearest bush, and got well under it. The tigress was rolling over and over on the ground with Dilawar Khan in her clutches gallantly fighting for his life. So wild was Mr. Jehangirsha's shooting that not a single shot of his "successive volley of bullets," which your correspondent mentions, hit the tigress though fired from a distance of only a few yards. It was I who killed the tigress over Dilawar Khan, and rescued Mr. Jehangirsha from his unpleasant position. The skin shows only two Express bullet holes, and the wound in the leg given by the sowar. Your correspondent says the tigress was shot "somewhat marvellously by Mr. Jehangirsha." Marvellously, indeed, as he never hit her at all. I pass over the remark that "Mr. Clabby knew well that discretion is the better part of valour." These are the facts. Further comment is needless.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. CLABBY,
Forest Officer, Rajpipla.

Camp Nadiad, May 31.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was exceedingly annoyed to read in your issue of the 27th ult. an incorrect account, written by my son without my knowledge, of the incidents attending the death of the tigress shot near Nandod on the 24th inst. It was Mr. Clabby's shot which actually killed the tigress, and prevented the unfortunate man Dilawar Khan from being killed on the spot, and probably saved me from being attacked in turn by the infuriated animal. The account in question begins by saying that the tigress was shot "somewhat marvellously" by *me*; and then, instead of giving Mr. Clabby the credit justly due to his presence of mind and good aim, proceeds to make an insulting and entirely unfounded aspersion on the officer's courage by saying "Mr. Clabby knew well that discretion was the better part of valour." I can only express my great regret that this erroneous account should ever have been written, and my wish to disclaim all credit not rightly my due.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIRSHAH ARDESHIR,
Superintendent of Police and Foujdar, R. S.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES MCQUEEN, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave.

THE station of Sambalpur is to be removed from the Presidency to the Nagpur District, but will continue to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

IT has been decided that Fort Tregear, the new military post in the Shendu country, shall be included in the Presidency District command. Haka in the Chin Hills has been constituted a temporary 2nd class command, and will be one of the stations of the Myingyan Brigade.

SURGEON S C NANDI, 13th Bengal Infantry, in India, for six months on private affairs. Captain J T Cotesworth, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England for four months on private affairs. The leave to England granted to Major H R Cook, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, has been extended to the 18th August next.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain Wilkinson, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Willes, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Moline, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Captain Eager, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenants Cayley, West Yorkshire, and Cashel, Yorkshire Light Infantry. To 3rd Battalion: Captain Ford, Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant Beaumont, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, joins the Home Depot. Lieutenant Ferguson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, comes out next trooping season.

BY an army order just issued the Commander-in-Chief has notified that an important addition is made to the Queen's Regulations, by which in future a professional examination will be necessary before soldiers can be promoted to the rank of corporal, bombardier, or sergeant, the tests being varied for the different grades. When, however, a commanding officer considers the interests of the service would be advanced thereby, he may promote a soldier who has not been examined on condition of his passing within three months.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Second-Lieutenant V. Hughes, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Simla, for six months to study the language. Lieutenant A. G. de V. Chichester, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta for six months to study the language. Major T. H. Hogarth, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England for six months on private affairs. Veterinary Surgeon R. F. Frost to England for six months on medical certificate. Second-Lieutenant F. A. Thatcher, Corps of Guides, to Murree to 15th October to study the language. Lieutenant J. J. H. B. Eckford, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Dalhousie for six months to study the language. Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta for three months to study the language. Captain M. L. Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Europe for 152 days on private affairs. Lieutenant A Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infantry, to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate.

THE official report upon the examination of regiments at home in army signalling for last year has been issued from the War Office. The highest figure of merit was attained by the 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, 350·94, the 1st Grenadiers standing next with 350·51, the 2nd Suffolk third, 350·30, and the 1st South Lancashire fourth, 350·29. The highest figures in the cavalry were made by the Royal Dragoons, 346·89, the Scots Greys being next with 346·27. The highest Artillery figures were by the 19th Battery, Eastern Div., 331·98, and the 18th Battery of the same division, 330·83. Of the seventy-one infantry battalions inspected at home only two are classed as "very inferior"; while of the twenty-one cavalry regiments five are in that category, and of the thirty-seven garrison batteries six. The 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders, now quartered in Ceylon, has, however, made the highest figure of merit ever made by any regiment, 351·79, but being stationed abroad is ineligible to take the prize.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant F. G. G. Griffin, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Kasauli Depot, temporarily. 18th Bengal Lancers: Second-Lieut. P. E. Ricketts, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 24th Gurkhas: Captain F M Rundall to be officiating Second-in-Command, and Captain F M Drury, Wing Commander. 9th Bengal Lancers: Second-Lieutenant H A Lash, from 16th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. Captain W R H Beresford, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjutant. 10th Bengal Lancers: Second-Lieutenant H A Lempriere, from 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 11th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant A C M Waterfield, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 5th Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant H M Allen, from 5th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 2nd Bengal Infantry: Second-Lieutenant F P S Dunsford, from 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Officer on probation. 10th Bengal Infantry: Second-Lieutenant E N Obbard, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer on probation. Lieutenant A J N Harward, from 10th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Wing Officer.

PETTITT, the Bostonian, has defeated Saunders of London in a match at tennis for the Championship of the World and £1,000. Pettitt won seven sets out of twelve. The match was played at Dublin.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the many who have felt strongly on the subject of the injury done to the poorer classes of this city by the tariff of admission charges recently put into force at the Victoria Gardens, I shall be glad if you will permit me to make a few comments on the memorandum on this subject submitted to the Standing Committee at its last meeting, by the Municipal Commissioner, and discussed by you in a recent leading article.

The standpoint taken up by the opponents of the fees is not the financial one. Their main objection to them is, not that they produce a meagre revenue, but that they defeat the purpose for which the Gardens were created, and narrow their usefulness to comparatively and exceedingly small class of well-to-do persons who, as a general rule, have gardens of their own. Our contention is that this policy on the part of the representatives of the ratepayers is a selfish and a retrograde one unworthy of a civic government, which should make the well-being of the masses its foremost interest. Having regard to the object for which the land for the Gardens was granted by Government to the city—which admittedly was that it should furnish a recreation-place for the overcrowded inhabitants of the hot, unwholesome streets of the native town—I submit that the sudden imposition of a tariff of (to them) prohibitive admission fees, on the majority of the days of each week, in the case of a garden which for a long series of years has been open to the people free, is indefensible in principle. And we say that the wrong done and the grievance created are immensely aggravated when it is remembered that the two days selected for the highest charges are Saturdays and Sundays.

This, in a few words, is the argument of those who condemn the new admission fees. It is a contention which was expressly evaded by the Municipal Commissioner in his written memorandum dealing with the question. In his remarks, and in your own article, Sir, the only point taken was that of the financial results of the new tariff. That is not the ground on which, in my opinion, this issue ought to be discussed. However, as it has been specially selected by the advocates of the fees as the best basis for their justification, I will, with your permission, briefly analyse the figures which have been adduced. According to the Commissioner's report, a total sum of Rs. 2,548 has been realised at the gates of the Gardens during the 4¾ months the fees have been in force, exclusive of a small item of Rs. 150 produced by the sale of season-tickets. Nothing being said to the contrary, it may be assumed that this sum includes the large amount which must have been collected during the four days' fetes held at the Gardens in March in honour of Prince Albert Victor's visit. It is probable therefore, that the income shown is largely in excess of what the revenue would be under normal conditions. It has also been earned during five out of the eight fine-weather months of the year. When due allowance had been made for these special factors helping to augment the receipts, the figures quoted do not point to the likelihood of an annual income being realised from the fees, of more than Rs. 4,000. The Sunday admissions, it is stated, bear the proportion of 29 per cent. to the week-day ones. The charge for admission on Sundays is four annas. The average Sunday attendance, thanks to the present tariff, would therefore appear to be under a hundred persons. If these figures prove anything surely they prove abundantly the correctness of those who contend that the effect of the admission charges amounts to the virtual closing of the Gardens to the people!

That the executive of the Municipality deserve well of the community for their efforts to improve the Gardens, and add to their attractiveness, no unprejudiced person will deny. But how much more popular and meritorious those reforms would be if they were undertaken, not at the expense of the poorer classes, but for their sake.

Bombay, 2nd June. CIVIS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation meets to-morrow to discuss the report of the Commission on the admission of visitors to the Victoria Gardens. In order that the members of the Committee may do their duty by the rate-payers, it is highly desirable that they should realise the true significance of the facts laid before them by the Commissioner on Wednesday last. Their own report to the Corporation depends entirely on the judgment they have arrived at after they have seen and discussed the figures laid before them by the Commissioner; and in order that they may take the figures in their true light and for what they are worth, I beg to submit for their consideration the following in connection therewith.

In the report of the Commissioner many points are not brought to light. Of course the report says with triumph that the fee-collections of these five months amount to Rs. 2,698, but it does not say whether or not these *include* the fees of Re. 1 charged on the 26th and 27th, and of annas 4 and 2 on the 23th and 29th of March respectively, on the occasion of the Flower Show and Cattle Exhibition, held at the Gardens, in honour of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. From the information I have received from a reliable source I emphatically assert that the fees collected on such a special occasion *have been included* in the total amount. They must at least have amounted to a thousand rupees, and it is hoped at to-morrow's meeting some of the independant members of the committee will call upon the Commissioner to throw light on this point. The Commissioner has taken the public into his confidence, while he tells them, the total amount includes the fees collected on the day of the balloon ascent, but he has kept a golden silence on the subject of the Flower Show. Thus then, Sir, what looked like a satisfactory (!) figure is now brought down by a thousand rupees or more, and I feel certain this exposition will have some weight in the consideration of the question of levying fees on visitors. Then, again, I learn that 4,074 people took advantage of the Gardens on the day after the Mahomedan Eed, which is generally observed for three days, and when fees were charged. This, too, must have gone a long way to make up the total amount.

The Commissioner recommends in his report that as the levying of fees on visitors on Sundays has proved financially successful, the Committee should stick to its resolution of admitting to the Gardens those only who would pay annas four. As the main portion of the demand of the public and the native press is that Sundays should be free days, let us see what profits are realized and how many take advantage of the Gardens on these days. On Sunday last not more than Rs. 19 were realised. I challenge anyone to contradict this statement. The average, if we do not take extraordinary occasions into consideration, will not exceed Rs. 25 on Sundays, i.e., no more than 100 people will take the benefit of the Gardens on these general holidays while no fewer than 1,000 people availed themselves of it previous to the present arrangements. Is it, Sir, fair or polite to shut out a thousand people or more on Sundays simply with an eye on a hundred rupees a month.

What, then, Sir, will be the net income? The gross income will be Rs. 300 per month at most, but from this we are to deduct Rs. 120 a month that are now expended on collecting the fees! So the net income will not exceed Rs. 2,160. But for this paltry sum, the Municipality, which actually expended Rs. 42,123 in 1887, is prepared to bear the brunt of all the ill-feeling and discontent that it has already drawn on itself. Now, let us see how far the daily attendance has been affected by the present arrangement. In the month of January, 1889, when the Gardens were in a miserable state it was no less than 70,000 but in the same month this year it was reduced by 43,000; when fees were charged at the Garden gates, and so the museum, too, was not free to visitors. Last year the average attendance, I learn, was no fewer than ..,000 per diem while by the new iniquitous arrangements it is only 300, in spite of the many additional attractions.

These approximate figures and facts, Sir, will speak for themselves. They are gathered with a deal of trouble for a clear understanding of the question, as no official reports have been published. The figures the Commissioner has adduced grow quite emaciated when the necessary deductions are made. The Corporation should now abandon its penny-wise-and-pound foolish policy or no policy. In the matter of Sundays though the notice on the board at the Gardens still exists under the signature of Mr. Ollivant, that "On Sundays" the Gardens will be open only to season ticket-holders, yet as this has proved ineffectual, visitors are now admitted; and after a time when it is seen that the expense incurred on the collecting of fees exceeds the income, the question will have to be considered anew.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER.

Churniwadi, June 3.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EMIN PASHA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes:—

The tiny steamer Shebeen in which his Honour the Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces (such was Emin Bey's full official title at that time) arrived at Bohr, was almost a duplicate of the ill-fated Abbas, but looked, if possible, in greater need of repairs than even that most mismanaged vessel. Her dilapidated awning, disordered rigging and general lack of paint gave her the appearance of being completely worn out, whereas she was comparatively newly put together and only in the first stage of her river existence. But rusty and dirty though she was, the little steamer carried a precious cargo in the person of the newly-appointed Governor, and she came down at racing speed upon the current, with two flags flying fore and aft, and her steam whistle blowing, as though to call every one's attention to the fact. Presently she brought up against the bank just in front of the Safeea, and we could make out a small group of officers standing at the stern, with one in their midst who had a seat of honour upon a camp stool. The group divided to allow him to pass through to the side of the vessel and then we saw a rather short, studious-looking man, with a dark beard, and a habit of stooping slightly; and were soon face to face with one over whose fate many thousands of pounds have since been spent, and about whose present movements so much interest is felt in Europe. He came on board the Safeea at once to see us and to welcome us to his province, and expressed his regret in polite terms at our unavoidable delay in the malarial marshes, and the inconvenience we had suffered from the barriers of sudd. His manner was that of a well-bred, courteous gentleman, and before he had chatted with us half an hour we felt quite at home with him, and were asking and answering questions as though he had been an old acquaintance instead of a complete stranger. He was an accomplished linguist, understanding and reading seven languages, five of which (French, German, Italian, Turkish and Arabic) he could converse influently, but he evidently found it difficult to express his thoughts freely in English (pronouncing some of the words as they are spelt) for after several relapses into French, he discovered to his joy that the Doctor understood German. After that, most of his conversation was carried on in that language, French being resorted to whenever he wished specially to interest the rest of us. He had a peculiarly rich, full bass voice, though by no means a strong one and was the first man I had ever met who could make the guttural German accents sound musical and pleasant, while at the same time he had a trick of gesticulating with his hands when the subject was one that interested him, in a way that seemed to help one to his meaning as though by instinct. After a rather lengthy visit during which the inevitable *finjans* of coffee came round twice, he went on shore and immediately inspected the troops who had been drawn up in line and waiting with commendable patience all this time. We watched the scene through our field-glasses; for the dignity of Governor and the title of Bey were almost quite new to Emin, and we were curious to see how he bore his blushing honours. It is no discredit to him to say that we found him much more pleasant and get-at-able in his private capacity as a friend than in his official position as Governor. In the former he was all that a man of exceptional intellect and extensive reading could have been, thoughtfully kind and brim full of most interesting information which seemed to flow from him without any apparent effort or any assumption of superiority. In the latter he seemed painfully self-conscious of his recently acquired dignity and anxious that others should recognise and feel it also. Of course we did not find all this out from that one day's intercourse; but in a close and constant companionship of nearly three weeks it came out gradually, as contrasts of this kind generally do.

As our medical man put it one day, after a more than usually formal official interview on the subject of the Albert Nyanza: "Why on earth does the man put so much side on officially, when he can be so charming in private life?" Perhaps this incident regarding the Albert Lake will explain and illustrate my meaning better than anything else, so I will give it. We had been expressly desired by General Gordon to make a thorough exploration of the Lake and to try and cultivate acquaintance with the tribes to the west (for reasons which would not interest the reader), so that we might be able to report to him. We carried no written statement from him to this effect, nor did we dream that such a document would be needed; but we had letters of introduction to Emin Bey from Gordon, asking him to do all in his power to forward us on our way, with porters and means of transport, to "any part of his province we might wish to go to." When we expressed our desire to Emin Bey, he said "As a friend, it would give me the greatest pleasure to comply with your wish, and nothing would delight me more than to go with you myself and point out the exquisite scenery and great capabilities I have myself noticed; but, as Governor, I cannot let you circumnavigate the Lake without an official order from Khartoum." This was carrying red-tapeism to an absurd extent, for he had no Government secrets to conceal on the Lake and no possible motive for preventing our doing what Gordon wished us to do, except the pleasure of feeling and exercising his right of veto as "the Governor." It is probable that he heared from Gordon on the subject later on, for he wrote to us some months afterwards and expressed his "perfect willingness" to conduct us personally about the Albert Nyanza. It was then not in our power to accept his invitation, and so far as I am aware, we were the only Europeans to whom Emin Bey ever had the opportunity of showing the lions of his province, until Stanley found him and fetched him away from them. But to return to Bohr and to the slight figure, clad in spotlessly white trousers and a black Stambouli coat

sparkling lake in front. He told us he had seen quite a menagerie of wild beasts in that particular depression at the same time; elephants, giraffes, hippopotami and quantities of wild pig. His glowing, enthusiastic descriptions savoured somewhat of the marvellous at first, for we had fallen into the habit of mentally adding "the grain of salt" to much that we heard regarding Central Africa, but we wronged the Doctor in our thoughts, for, transposing the word ostrich for elephant in the abovementioned list, we ourselves afterwards saw a similar strange collection all together in one glade. He was evidently a man of keen observation, and but little that was worthy of notice either in the vegetable, animal or mineral kingdom had escaped his eye during his voyage round that inland sea. He spoke of the rare and valuable orchids he had seen there, whose brilliant colours shone from out their sombre setting of surrounding tree foliage, like jewels; of the wild nutmeg, the coffee plant and the wild asparagus whose top reached above his head; of the graceful tree ferns and India-rubber trees; and of the great variety of parrots, humming birds and other feathered curiosities that could be found there. Then he branched off to discuss the geological formation of the hills, the different strata he had noticed in the rifts which had probably been produced by some volcanic disturbance, the possibility of coal, on which point he was sanguine, the certainty of iron, which cropped up to the surface in places, and the great future which he believed to lie before a country so richly endowed by Nature. As he enlarged upon these and other kindred subjects, Emin Bey, the Governor, sank out of sight and nothing but the enthusiastic naturalist remained, with glowing eyes and gesticulating hands and a flow of language that would have secured him an attentive audience under any circumstances. How much more realistic were his narratives to ourselves, who were about to see some of the sights he depicted in such life like terms! He was fond of botany and could give the correct scientific name of nearly every plant we asked about, and he afterwards showed me his garden at Lado, in which quite a number of well known fruits and vegetables were flourishing, the seeds of which he had imported. Entomology was another science which he took up with ardour, and if he has continued to gather moths, butterflies and beetles until now, he ought by this time to have the rarest and most complete cabinet of African insect life in the world. Again he was keenly desirous of extending our geographical information about the countries lying to the north and west of the Albert Nyanza (which was still in a very hazy and imperfect condition), and he was a regular correspondent to one of the leading German periodicals on the subject. Of all these sciences—geography, botany, mineralogy and entomology—Emin Bey had a good general knowledge which enabled him to speak with freedom and accuracy about them, so far as they touched the province under his administration. About the further extension of that province, or the construction of additional forts to maintain in security, he said nothing, but he repeatedly unfolded his plans for the comfort and welfare of his troops. How he hoped to grow enough cotton to provide them with cloth, which he would teach them to weave, so that they would eventually be independent of Europe or even Lower Egypt for their uniform. How their quarters should be better built in future, upon more sanitary lines, and so as to give greater comfort to the individual soldiers, (who were for the most part married men) and increase the general healthiness of the army. Emin Bey's great idea at that time seemed to be to bind the soldiers to himself personally by his constant care for their comfort and happiness; and to win over the surrounding tribes by liberal *bakshis* to make friendly treaties with him, which would enable him afterwards to trade peacefully with them for ivory, ostrich feathers, and other items for swelling his revenue. His views and purposes may have altered since, but he certainly appeared far better fitted for this quieter line of policy than for an aggresive one which would demand some considerable knowledge of military tactics, and that most necessary element of dash which was foreign to his character.

AN INDIAN WOMAN'S COURAGE.

Mr. H. W. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, writes to the *Pioneer*:—Sir I repeat her story as she related it to me free from embellishment and exaggeration. Her narrative has been corroborated in every particular:—

"We were encamped in the Kuchla jungle. Two Ahirs informed us at noon that a tiger lay asleep in the Bandih Ali Khan nullah, three miles from our camp. As our elephants were away I tried to dissuade the sahib from going: but in vain. We had never been after tigers on foot. The sahib insisted, and we started in the following order, the Ahirs first showing the way; then myself on foot with a double barrel, muzzle-loading rifle; next the sahib mounted on a camel with a double barrel breech-loading rifle, followed by a Pahari with a double barrel breech-loader, and Madar, a butcher who supplied the camp with meat. When 50 yards from the spot the sahib at the suggestion of the Ahirs dismounted, and leaving the camel we proceeded to the nullah, when one of the Ahirs pointed out a tiger asleep 30 paces from us. The sahib told me to keep cool and reserve my fire till he had had a shot. He fired, and then he and I fired simultaneously. We fired again as the tiger broke. Seeing us he charged, and we took refuge behind a tree. Here the rest of the party who had fled rejoined us. The tiger remained in the nullah. We thought he was prevented from following us by the precipitous bank. The sahib said he would go back to the tiger. I implored him to avoid the danger, but he abused me, and said his face would be blackened if he retreated and left the tiger there. He said he would be killed and not I. I exchanged rifles with the Pahari, and foot to foot the sahib and I returned to the nullah. Directly we reached a crossing the tiger charged us from a distance of 20 paces. We fired, the sahib hitting him in the chest and I in the neck; but he still came on and knocking the sahib down seized him by the shirt. I broke my rifle over the tiger's head and he turned on me, knocking me down and standing over me. The sahib seized him in order to get him away from me and the animal attacked him again. They struggled and fell together down the nullah. The sahib was more or less conscious, but the tiger was almost insensible. The sahib called out to me to shoot the tiger or he himself would be killed. I ran out and getting the Pahari's rifle I jumped down the nullah and found the sahib's hand in the tiger's mouth. He told me to shoot by the ear. I fired and the tiger released the sahib. We then hurried away. The sahib had been bitten through a hand and leg and was also scratched. I was only clawed on the head and shoulders. After dressing our wounds the sahib went back and found the tiger dead. By this time villagers had come from Benategowri and helped us to pad the tiger on the camel. A cot was sent for on which the sahib was carried to our camp. I accompanied him on foot. He died."

The woman who exhibited this faithful courage is Kariman, originally an Ahirin, now a Mahomedan. The sahib she intrepidly risked her life to save was Edward William Maolean of Amba, Bahraich, aged 56, timber merchant, fatally wounded by a tiger on the 30th April, died at Segowli, Bahraich, on the 17th May, 1890.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

(Wednesday, 4th June, 1890.)

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong, followed by the Annual Meeting of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

(Thursday, 5th June, 1890.)

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. The Eiffel Tower, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
C. Douglas Esq.	15
F. A. Little, Esq.	15
G. E. Pilcher, Esq.	10
B. Dunkerley, Esq.	10
J. H. Dunkerley, Esq.	10
S. J. Sargent, Esq.	10
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	20
Henry R. Dunk, Esq.	15
H. A. Geyer, Esq. (through *Times of India*)	10
	Rs. 115
Amount previously acknowledged	1,298
Total...Rs.	1,413
Amount still required...Rs.	87.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Re. 2-4.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, before Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case against Elias H. Solomon was further proceeded with. Mr. R. Allen appeared for the accused, and Mr. T. Apcar prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Allen said that the prosecution proposed to ask the Court to frame charges in respect of three alleged forged opium passes, Nos. 1482, 1484, and 1485 dated 1st January, 1890, as only three charges could be framed in respect of the same crime against any one person.

The Magistrate: It was at my suggestion that charges have been framed under those sections.

Mr. Allen said he was not aware of that. He submitted on behalf of the accused first of all that there should be no charge of forgery under section 467, that is, the forgery of a valuable security, as there was no evidence on record of any forgery by the accused of any valuable security, and that that section of the Code did not apply to the evidence which had been adduced. There were three documents before the Court, and the allegation by the prosecution was that the face of these documents were forged by the accused. The documents consisted partly of print, partly of writing, and contained two signatures. He submitted first of all that there was not the slightest evidence on record that the accused either printed, or caused to be printed, any portion of these documents; there was no evidence on record that he wrote any of the writing on the documents, nor was there the slightest evidence that the signatures of Mr. Knox-Ord or of Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty purported to simulate the signatures of these persons or were simulated by the accused. It was necessary for the prosecution to give evidence of the writing, or such evidence as the Court may be able to place before a jury, before it could be justified in framing charges of forgery of a valuable document as had been done. The Court would remember that there were various kinds of handwriting, and section 47 of the Evidence Act provided as to how handwriting in certain instances was to be proved. It could be proved in various ways, the simplest way being to call the writer himself. The next was by comparison, and the third the evidence of experts. There was no such evidence in the case. Mr. Apcar had most carefully abstained from asking a single question to the witnesses as to whether the handwriting on the face of any of these documents was in the handwriting of Solomon, although witnesses were called who purported to prove his signature, and who said that they knew his handwriting. Yet no question was put as to whether any portion of the writing on the face of the documents was in his handwriting. The next mode of proof was by comparison with other handwritings, and the third the evidence of experts. Counsel submitted that proof, as regarded comparison, could not be applied in this case, as there was no evidence of it. On the face of the documents the signatures purported to be the signatures of Mr. Ord and of Chuckerbutty, and this was a different state of things from asking the Court to say the signatures were not those of the two witnesses.

Mr. Apcar said his friend was only endeavouring to raise shadows to knock them down again. It was alleged primarily that the signatures were those of the accused, but there was no evidence, absolutely none, of forgery of a valuable security of any kind. There was absolutely nothing more than the fact that there was some writing on them, and the persons by whom they were purported to be signed said that they did not sign them. The signature of the accused in the back was perfectly consistent with innocence; if the contrary was the case, every endorser would be held to be guilty in the case of forged securities. There was no evidence against him because of his signature on the back.

The Magistrate: What have you to say as to their being in his possession?

Mr. Allen said that the point was this, that although it may be proved that the signature on the back was that of the accused, yet there was no evidence on record that any of the witnesses had been asked that the handwriting was that of the accused. It was open to the prosecution to have done that, and they did not do it. Counsel referred to a case reported in 8 B. L. R. P., 490, where the Privy Council disapproved of a finding for forgery upon comparison of handwritting only. But his case was much stronger, because here this document did not purport either to be written or signed by Solomon on the face of it. The next section under which the charge was framed was 474 of the Penal Code, that is, being in possession of a forged document knowing it to be forged. That was the whole essence of the charge, knowing the document to have been forged. What evidence was there that the accused knew that the documents were forged? There was evidence that five persons from the Bank of Bengal never discovered that these documents were anything but genuine. What was the evidence that Solomon knew that the documents were forged. Issuing them was nothing, as these were negotiable instruments on the face of the endorsement.

The Magistrate: I am afraid that is no argument. Solomon had them in his pocket, and raised money upon them.

Mr. Allen said that as the case stood, it was as strong one way as another, and one may say that the Bank advanced money on them knowing that they were forged. The mere use of the documents did not prove knowledge on the part of the accused that they were forgeries. His knowledge that they were forgeries was a mere inference.

The Magistrate remarked that in Mayne's work such an inference might be drawn. The accused was found in possession of the documents, and he raised money upon them. There was a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Allen submitted that the only evidence against the accused was the fact that he had these documents in his possession. Was that "knowingly" using?

The Magistrate: There is the intention of his using the documents and raising money on them. He was the only one who benefited by the transaction.

Mr. Allen submitted in conclusion that on the points he had raised there was no evidence to frame charges under sections 471 and 474. There was no evidence of the forgery of a valuable security, and there was no evidence of intention of using them. That being so, the case resolved itself into uttering a forged document; and this was a bailable offence. The accused should be let out on bail, as he would be much hampered in his defence if he was remanded to jail. Between the present time and the next Criminal Sessions a considerable period would elapse, and it would be a great hardship keeping a man in jail up to that time.

The Magistrate: I think there is quite sufficient evidence under sections 467 and 474 to call upon the accused to meet the charges of forgery. A *prima facie* case has been made out under the other section also. This is a non-bailable offence, and I commit him upon those charges.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty, and who reserved his defence, was then formally committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court. His name, age, height, distinguishing marks on the person, and other details were taken and entered in the police books, and he was removed to jail in charge of a European constable.—*Englishman*, May 31.

Jeremy Taylor has enriched his noble prose with apologues and aphorisms drawn from the "Jews' books," as he was wont to call the Rabbinical writings; but Mr. Lancelot Cross charges our modern writers with being, in spite of the late Mr. Emanuel Teutch, blind to the wealth of illustration which lies hidden in the Talmud. Assuredly not a little truth and wisdom is to be gathered from their ancient maxims, as "He who can feel ashamed will not readily do wrong"; "Look not at a jug, but at its contents"; "Despise no man; deem nothing impossible; every man has his hour, and everything its place;" "What a child talks in the street, that it has heard from its parents in the house"; "The sun will go down without your assistance"; "It is not incumbent upon thee to complete the work, but thou must therefore not cease from it." Sometimes these aphorisms are in a more imaginative vein, as "Life is a passing shadow, says the Scripture. Is it the shadow of a tower? Is it the shadow of a tree? A shadow that prevails for a while? No, it is the shadow of a bird in his flight—away flies the bird, and there is neither bird nor shadow."

On Tuesday, 13th ult., after the debate on the licensing clauses, Sir R. Lethbridge, in whose name the following notice stood on the paper:—"To call attention to the existing state of the law as affecting actions for breach of promise of marriage, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the action of breach of promise of marriage ought to be abolished, except in cases where actual pecuniary loss has been incurred by reason of the promise, the damages being limited to such pecuniary loss"—rose to address the House, when an hon. member called the Speaker's attention to the fact that 40 members were not present. On a count being taken, and 12 members only being found to be present, the House was counted out at five minutes past 9 o'clock.

DOES ENGLAND CARE?

Mr. Stanley granted an interview on Sunday, (11th ult.) to a representative of a provincial journal, who went to him with the latest telegrams from Berlin on the subject of the German claims in East Africa in his hand.

"WHO SENT THE GERMANS TO AFRICA?"—"IT WAS I."

"Do you know who was primarily responsible for sending the Germans to East Africa?" Mr. Stanley asked. "It was I. I came back from the Congo in 1878 profoundly impressed with the value and fertility of the interior. It was evident to me that Africa must before long become the great question that it is. I came home determined in my own mind that England must be first in the work of settling and civilizing the new continent. As soon as I had finished my book I began to lecture on the subject."

"ENGLAND REMAINED APATHETIC."

"My lectures produced their effect, but it was not in this country. England remained apathetic. I was rewarded with the indifference of the public and the jeers of the press. Germany, Belgium, Portugal woke up. They saw what I had wanted my own countrymen to see, that a new world was waiting to be civilized. My lectures were translated and read all over the Continent. The King of the Belgians sent for me and asked me to undertake the opening of the regions of the Congo. I left for Africa in his service on the 19th of June, 1879. In August of 1882 I was home again. It was proposed to form the international Association of the Congo. Again I felt that England ought to have her part in this international undertaking. I lectured again, especially to the London Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. This time I was more warmly welcomed. The press, which had been contemptuous became complimentary, but the feeling that I stirred up was personal. The public did not grasp the idea that what I wanted was not personal admiration, not individual sympathy, however kindly given, but to rouse the country to a sense of duty in this matter. I need not repeat the arguments which must weigh with a great country like this when there is a great work to be done. I felt that we could do it, and do it well. But no; England would not be roused. Men shrugged their shoulders. I was a dreamer My schemes were utopian. In fact I realized how true it is that under the temptation of the word "Quixotic" the devil enters into us at times to chill all hearty endeavour and to take the soul out of our work. So England missed her chance. The International Association, of which she ought to have been the life and leader, was formed without her, and in 1882 I went out for it to explore another thousand miles, to push on from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls, and to discover the Congo lakes."

NO ONE TO LEAD.

"What happened then is happening again. Then as now, there was plenty of sympathy to be met with among men who thought. Then as now, found almost everyone with whom I talked secretly permeated with the idea of the great possibilities of England's future destiny; but no one would acknowledge it in public. The great centres were silent. Everyone was waiting for a lead, and no one led. The newspapers somehow don't succeed in gauging the public mind. Instead of gathering and reflecting the general opinion, they watch the utterances of great men, and in their turn the great men watch the papers. They do not say what they think. They say what they believe that the press and public will accept. Only the other day I heard one of our greatest men express in private on this very subject sentiments worthy of a Frobisher or a Drake. Do you suppose he will utter them in public? Not he. He will speak in public to the level of the newspapers which report his speech. The man who works for England in this service works with the public hand as it were on the scruff of his neck, ready at every moment to drag him back. So much for the English side of the story."

"AND AFTER AFRICA THERE WILL BE NO MORE."

"Now look at the German side. When I returned from the Congo in August of 1884 I spent the winter in Germany, where the Berlin Conference was sitting. It was, you remember, on the 25th of February, 1885, that the General Act, which may be called the birth certificate of the Congo Free State, was signed. I lectured at the Conference, I lectured through Germany, I spoke in English, but the interest taken throughout Germany in what I had to say was very different from the half-attention accorded to me in England. The Germans are a serious and resolute people, and I found everywhere thoughtful audiences ready to weigh my information, to form opinion upon it, and to give effect to their opinions. I have never spoken before or since to such an audience as the audience of Frankfort."

"GERMANY KNOWS WELL HOW TO ASK."

"The principal feeling that I have with regard to the German claims in that part of Africa is of amazement at their modesty. Have they not found all along that they know their own minds and that we do not know ours? We are in a happy vein of giving. Germany knows right well how to ask. I am only surprised that she does not ask more. Look at the question of Kilima Njaro. The young Emperor would like it for a sanatorium. He is interested in the flora and the fauna. 'Oh yes, tell Hatzfeldt to ask for it.' Count Hatzfeldt goes to the Foreign Office, is received with gentle courtesy by a Secretary of State who chiefly desires to be left in peace on a subject in which the country is not interested. 'The young Emperor is attracted by the flowers of Kilima Njaro.' 'No doubt; yes, they are very interesting. He would like to have the mountain included in the German territory.' 'By all means, certainly.' Such, and the thing is done. Why if Spain knew as well as Germany how to ask, she would have had Gibraltar long ago. If France knew how to ask, she would have Egypt; if Russia knew how to ask, she might get India. Fortunately for us, only Germany so far understands the art in its perfection. German methods are not our methods. When the law of neighbourly dealing comes to the article 'What is mine is mine, and what is yours may possibly be yours,' Germany knows how to apply it; we do not. Our Government lets question after question slide, and our newspapers, which ought to be the sentries of national well-being, are deaf and dumb. The upshot of it all is that the servants of Germany are able to count confidently upon support at home, and the servants of England must be content to work under the shadow of indifference."

"ARE WE TO KEEP OUR TOES IN OUR POCKET?"

"The question lies now once more before the country. In the course of our late expedition we made treaties for England with all the chiefs to the very limits of the Congo territory. It is not desirable to discuss the matter just at present in detail, but the plain fact was announced at the Albert Hall the other night, and is therefore public property. The Germans, according to these telegrams, claim to go up northward through that district. Are we this time to be supported as the Germans are, or are we to be disavowed? If we are to be disavowed, it is in my opinion the beginning of the end. The Germans have been very successful in their way of getting territory, and they will go on. If you are strong and choose to use your elbows without too much regard for the weaker people round about, you will find that the weaker people yield and that little by little you get the space you want. Have you ever seen in one of our big railway stations an old gentleman politely walking along? A strapping young fellow, keen to catch his train, flies past him and treads upon his toes. 'Sir,' says the old gentleman, drawing himself up, 'you have trodden upon my toes.' 'Keep your toes in your pocket if you don't like it,' throws the young rough over his shoulder, and the matter is ended. The old gentleman complains, but what is that to the fellow who has caught his train? Well, the old gentleman is England, and the young fellow is Germany."

THE QUESTION IS—"DOES ENGLAND CARE?"

"As an Englishman, this is what I want to see in the English sphere. A railway should be constructed as soon as possible from Mombassa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Steamers on the lake would carry communications to within eighty miles of Lake Albert. The two lakes should be connected by rail, and steamers on Lake Albert would carry the communication on again to Duffle. That is to say, 200 miles of lake and river navigation would throw open the whole centre of Africa, and the magnificent countries of Uganda and Ungaro would become available for settlement. The sources of the Nile and the Equatorial province are at our feet. From Duffle, which is above the cataract, to Laudo, which is below it, there are sixty miles of land. After that there is good water transit to the Mediterranean. The question is—Does England care? It is for public opinion to say, and the means through which it should express itself is the press. I myself have been thinking about Africa and African problems ever since I went to Abyssinia in 1867. I have worked questions out for myself slowly, bit by bit. I don't wonder that England has been slow to be roused. Such an awakening takes time. but I do wonder to find that it is not done yet, and that she still lags behind countries like Belgium and Portugal."

A number of wealthy French Jews wish to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible from the Pope for 40,000*l*. Venetian Jews offered half that sum for it to Julius II. I fancy, says a Paris correspondent, that his Holiness could not legally sell it, as he has only a life estate in the Vatican and its wealth of rare books, pictures, and furniture.

LADIES RIDING IN INDIA.

Mrs. Alice Hayes writes in *Hayes' Sporting News*:—

Ladies just out from home, who are new to India, not unfrequently assert that ladies in India are but poor performers in the saddle. Now, I am not going to sit quietly and listen to this sort of talk; for, taken as a whole, English-women in India ride extremely well. When our friends have lived as long abroad as I have, and seen the brutes that are given to ladies to ride, often rough-pulling fiends just off the ship, they will modify their views considerably. There are a number of ladies and men who talk very big about hunting in England and Ireland, and the wonderful jumps they took, but they cannot say that the horses they have ridden on such occasions have been rough, half-broken Walers who have had no schooling whatever over fences. An English hunter is an animal who has been trained to jump from his youth up, who knows the country over which he has to travel, and who only requires to be let go at his fences to get safely over on the other side. Look at the cripples of riders one sees in the hunting field; persons who try their hardest to throw their horses down by the brutal way they handle them; look too at the miserable specimens one sees in the Row! How many ladies out of the hundreds who ride there during the season could be trusted to handle anything but the most perfectly "made" horse? If a horse started off cantering on the wrong leg, how many of them would understand sufficient about riding to be able to make him change it?

The horses they ride are, as a rule, broken for a lady, which means that they go through a regular course of training, are made to "collect" themselves have their paces regulated, and are rendered so docile that a child could ride them. Only those who are thoroughly confidential are sold as ladies' horses. In India, a batch of Walers comes to Calcutta from Australia. The majority of them have been ridden a few times in a sort of "bull" fashion by some rough-rider who is possessed with more pluck and knack of being able to stick on, than science. The animal selected for a lady is ridden a few times by a "boy," at the stable from which he is purchased sitting in a side-saddle with a shawl or horse blanket hanging down by the side to represent a habit-skirt, *voila tout*; and then the young woman is hoisted on his back and left to the honour of the horse and to her own powers of cohesiveness! In China, a number of wild, savage "griffins" of China ponies are taken periodically to the towns to be sold and are broken for ladies' riding, in much the same fashion. The horses which are ridden over country here would never be recognized as jumpers at home. They get no more schooling than that of being taken a few times over the "bar" in the dealer's yard, or over the jumps at Milton's school. If they get safely over them, they are considered fit to be taken out and sent at racing speed over the paperchase course here, where a dozen or two of horses are wildly rushing at the same narrow fence, and where the danger of the rider's being jumped on and killed in the case of a fall is imminent! These awkward brutes go anyhow at their fences, taking them sideways, jumping into them, on top of them, or refusing and cannoning against other horses that are coming up at express speed, and generally playing havoc with the field. It is a funny sight, and one that is seldom seen at home where each rider can take his own line. Some of the horses are such savages that the rider knows, if he falls, his mount will turn to and eat him or kick his brains out, and be very glad of the chance. Getting on and off them is ticklish work; for their hind legs can be seen flying around in a manner that is infinitely less amusing to the would-be rider than to the spectators. This stamp of animal can, when he chooses, play the angel child; was probably in that mood when he was purchased, and when the dealer, with truth written in his face, assured the buyer that he was a thoroughly quiet horse who didn't know how to kick, the nice gentle animal did nothing to belie his statement. We can shelve away as ancient history under the heading of "Brutes Incarnate," the number of such demons who, like veritable Shylocks, will only rest satisfied when they have succeeded in getting their pound of flesh out of either man, woman, or horse. I have owned and ridden these delightful animals, and am able to sympathise with their long-suffering owners.

Many ladies come out to India who have never ridden at home, and we can scarcely wonder, whilst listening to the complaints which are poured into our ears by disappointed husbands and brothers of the want of pluck displayed by their woman kind, when we see the animals they are given on which to learn to ride! A sportsman whom I know is dissatisfied with his wife because she will not risk her neck on a horse which, to use his own words, "takes charge of you for the first hundred yards or so, and then settles down." The lady in question naturally objects to being taken charge of, or, in other words, bolted with, even for the stated distance, so refuses to take her preliminary lessons on him. Old broken down screws of horses, rough wooden brutes, are often given to women; because they are too dead to buck or do anything but "slummuck" along. They are more like worn out cab horses than ladies' hacks, and are neither by appearance, paces, nor anything else, fit to carry a lady. Such brutes are oftener than not full of artful tricks and give no end of trouble. It is surprising to see how well the majority of ladies manage their horses when we consider what little training either horse or rider has received for the work. No one visiting Simla, Darjeeling, Mussoorie or any of our hill-stations, and seeing the way ladies gallop ponies along narrow roads, with a dizzy looking precipice at one side of them, round "creepy" corners or down steep hills can at any rate accuse them of want of pluck! English ladies out here have a great advantage over their sisters at home in the practice on a large variety of horses which, after all, makes good horsemen or horsewomen. A man or woman who owns and rides but one animal cannot be much of an authority on the art of riding, as every horse requires different handling and riding. The one who pulls too hard to be trusted in a snaffle will perhaps go better in a curb judiciously applied; another will fret and "nantch" if he feels a curb in his mouth; one horse will have a fit if a whip touches him; while another can be made to canter collectedly and go properly up to his bit by feeling a touch of the whip now and then; and so on. In India where the majority of ladies may ride as many horses as they like, the chances of their developing into better horsewomen, by the valuable experience they gain on each different animal, are much greater than in England, where their stables are limited to only a few thoroughly broken hacks or hunters.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT LEE.

Some weeks back, writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, I made a reference to the melancholy condition of a Mr. William Lee, who was said to be "the sole surviving military officer in India who was present at the seige and capture of Delhi, and the carrying of the Cashmere Gate," and who is now living in a destitute condition at Bhim Tal, in the Himalayas. I have since had a letter from Mr. Lee. It turns out, as I guessed, that he was mistaken in supposing himself to be the sole survivor of the seige of Delhi, but he undoubtedly fought throughout the Mutiny. He belonged to the 5th Native Infantry, which mutinied, and he was then attached as a Lieutenant to the 75th Regiment. It appears that my suggestion, that he had possibly contributed to his present position, was well-founded; but his fault—a very small one—seems to have been punished with excessive severity, and the unanimous recommendation to mercy which the members of the court-martial appended to his sentence was disregarded. Under these circumstances some of my readers may possibly feel enough interest in the case to respond to the appeal, which may be seen in the following passage of his letter:—

"I did, I am sorry to say, contribute to my present circumstances, for in 1863 I committed a breach of arrest, under which I had been put, as I considered most undeservedly. I was tried at Agra for 'breach of the Articles of War' only, not 'for conduct unbecoming a gentleman,' and was cashiered. I have been a beggar as to means, ever since. . . . . My offence is one of twenty-seven years ago, and, as I fought hard and did well for my good Queen and country, I think that it might now be forgotten and a small pension given me.

In this beautiful part of the Himalayas there are many splendid birds, and as I am a fair taxidermatist, I could, if I had but a gun, preserve the skins and send them to England for sale. My address is "Bhim Tal, Kumaon, N. W. P., India." There is a post-office here, and I frankly say that any contributions towards the purchase of a gun I would most thankfully accept, or orders for birds' or animals' skins.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, William Lee."

Major-General F. Brine of the Royal Engineers whose death is just announced, entered the army in 1847, his first active service being as a volunteer in the Crimea, where he did duty in the trenches during the siege of Sebastapol. He was present in 1863 at the attack on the Kagoeima forts in Japan, and was rewarded with a brevet-majority, but did not share in any of the campaigns of late years. He was well known in India, where he did his tour of service as an engineer, while in England his ballooning feats over the Channel secured him at one time considerable notoriety. He retired from the army some six years ago.

THE PASSION-PLAY 40 YEARS AGO.

In a few weeks the decennial "Passion-Spiel" performed by the Bavarian peasants at Ober-Ammergau will be given once more. Ever since this remarkable survival of the ecclesiastical "mysteries" of the Middle Ages attained a widespread renown dangerous to its primitive simplicity there has been no danger of its being forgotten. Since 1871 (the performance was not held in the previous year by reason of the Franco-German war) when the Prince of Wales and the late King of Bavaria were present, the newspapers have not neglected Ober-Ammergau; and this year there will be the usual rush from the four quarters of the globe to the little village in the highlands of Bavaria. It is interesting, therefore, to call attention to a sketch of the Passion Play as it was 40 years ago, before it obtained its present vogue, republished lately in the late Mrs. Howitt-Watts's pleasing book, "An Art-Student in Munich."

The visitors to Ober-Ammergau this year will find some things much changed, and yet the *ensemble* essentially the same as when Miss Howitt and her sister started from Munich for Ober-Ammergau. It was on a pouring wet morning that the ladies embarked in the *Stellwagen*, in company with "one jolly, rather dirty priest, and two fat little men," and the rest of the company all women of the lower and middle citizen class. As to the *Stellwagen* itself Mrs. Howitt-Watts describes it thus:—"A long bodied omnibus, with a large leathern hood in front (the cabriolet), before which sat the driver, dressed in a light blue jacket, ornamented with black braid, black velvet breeches, enormous black leathern boots, coming up above the knees, and a picturesque black felt hat, with a broad band round it, adorned with a huge silver buckle." Seated behind the "two lean, shambling, indefatigable horses, in their high-pointed collars and rope traces," the two ladies started on a picturesque pilgrimage through a succession of villages, each of them with its May-pole "adorned to a considerable height with all manner of devices—emblems, I believe, of different trades—little houses, flags, animals, *Brezels*, little cakes twisted like a true-lover's knot, and similar fancies." With the first view of Ober-Ammergau our pilgrims were somewhat disappointed. Lying in a smiling green valley, surrounded by hills rather than mountains, the scene of the famous Passion Play suggested a "retired Derbyshire dale." Armed with a letter of introduction from a mutual friend in Munich the pilgrims sought out the house of Tobias Flunger, the peasant charged with the part of the Christus. Peasant, indeed, he was not, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. "We beheld," says Mrs. Howitt-Watts, "a gentleman to all appearance, in a grey sort of undress coat, and with a scarlet fez on his head." The fez being removed, "we saw his dark, glossy hair, parted above the centre of his brow, and falling in rich waves on his shoulders, and that his melancholy dark eyes, his pale brow, his emaciated features, his short black beard, all bore the most strange and startling resemblance to the head of the Saviour, as represented by the early Italian painters." Tobias Flunger himself seemed to be deeply impressed with the fact of his selection to represent the Christus, and seemed to speak and act under the influence of some mysterious awe. In reality, Flunger was a carver in wood, "a great carver of Crucifixes and Madonnas" his wife said.

At eight o'clock in the morning the crowd of villagers and visitors moved towards the theatre, "a large, unsightly, wooden enclosure, erected on a broad green meadow within a stone's throw of the village." The ladies were placed in a box immediately in front of the stage, "a sea of heads was below in the pit, a sea whose waves were Tyrolean hats, glittering *Riegelhauben*, ponderous badger skins, and now and then a dash of foam-like white handkerchiefs. This foam greatly increased with the heat of the sun; the women throwing over their headgear snowy handkerchiefs to protect them from his rays. In the boxes on either hand sat the gentlefolks; and very grand folk some of them were I am sure." Then came the play itself. Naturally the visitors had come with a good many prejudices against the spectacle they were to witness. A miracle play is unEnglish, at least so far as modern England is concerned, although it was English enough in the Middle Ages. And then the ladies had no religious sympathy with the Bavarian Catholic peasantry. In fact, they had come "expecting to feel their souls revolt;" but their souls did not revolt. "Such an earnest solemnity and simplicity breathed through the whole of the performance that, to me at least," writes Mrs. Howitt-Watts, "anything like displeasure or a perception of the ludicrous would have seemed more irreverent on my part than was this simple, child-like rendering of the sublime Christian tragedy." Mrs. Howitt-Watts gives a vivid picture of the scenes on the stage, the "majestic, melancholy, violet-robed figure" of the Christus, the disciple John, "a handsome, almost feminine youth, clothed in green and scarlet robes, and with flowing locks"; Peter, "with his eager countenance"; and "that man with a brooding look, and wrapt in a flame-coloured mantle"—Judas. And so the play took the spectators all through the scenes of the Passion, just as the Gospel narrative is sung in Catholic Churches in Holy Week, from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon, until the visitors felt "perfectly giddy and exhausted by such a ceaseless stream of music, colour, and motion." The actors and the chorus, however, seemed untouched by fatigue, and sustained their energies without flagging until the end. Weary, and excited too, the spectators may well have been, not only with mere physical weariness, but with the excitement of witnessing the intensely realistic representation of the Crucifixion, from which both the writer and her companion turned away "sick with horror." Their shrinking was, however, from the terrible perfection of the illusion, not from any feeling that the solemnity of the representation was unworthy of the subject. The representative of the Virgin Mother alone jarred upon their sense of the fitness of things—a young peasant girl, she had studied her part under a well-known Munich actress, and had, unfortunately, caught an air of conceit and certain misplaced mannerisms which were entirely out of harmony with the rest of the interpretation. The effect on the whole was then, as it will be this year, profoundly impressive. In view of the coming play, we may well say with Mrs. Howitt-Watts, "Let us not, therefore, call it irreverent or irreligious; depend upon it that murmur of peasants' voices rose to heaven like the smoke of an accepted sacrifice."

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

Washington has her great unknown land like the interior of Africa, writes an American paper. The country shut in by the Olympic Mountains, which includes an area of about 2,500 square miles, has never, to the positive knowledge of old residents of the territory, been trodden by the foot of man, white or Indian. These mountains rise from the level country within ten to fifteen miles of the straits of San Juan de Fuca in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the west, Hood's Canal in the east, and the basin of Quinault Lake in the south, and rising to the height of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, shut in a vast unexplored area. The Indians have never penetrated it, for their traditions say that it is inhabited by a very fierce tribe, which no coast tribe dared molest. White men, too, have only vague accounts of any white man having ever passed through this country, for investigation of all the claims of travellers has invariably proved that they have only traversed its outer edges. The most generally accepted theory in regard to this country is that it consists of great valleys stretching from the inward slopes of the mountains to a great central basin. This theory is supported by the fact that, although the country around has abundant rain, and clouds constantly hang over the mountain tops, all the streams flowing toward, the four points of the compass are insignificant, and rise only on the outward slope of the range, none appearing to drain the great area shut in by the mountains. This fact appears to support the theory that the streams flowing from the inner slopes of the mountains feed a great interior lake. But what drains this lake? It must have an outlet somewhere, and as all the streams pouring from the mountains rise on their outward slope, it must have a subterranean outlet into the ocean, the straits or the sound. There are great discoveries in store for some of Washington's explorers. Numerous attempts have been made to organise exploring parties, but they have invariably fallen through, the courage of the projectors oozing out at the very last moment.

A Lahore correspondent of the *Statesman* bears this testimony to the merits of Mr. Warburton, the recently reprimanded District Superintendent of Police at Umritsur:—It is an indubitable fact that for detective talent, tact and cleverness, very few police officers would touch Mr. Warburton; his name and fame were virtually household words in the Punjab; and in such appreciation is he held, that applications are frequently made by complainants from distant districts for Warburton sahib to come and take up the investigation. The following little anecdote will serve as an instance. One morning while out in the fields, Mr. Warburton came across a little native girl (a child) heavily jewelled, wandering towards a distant village in a tope of trees. Stopping the little thing, he asked her whether she was not afraid to be alone, covered as she was with trinkets. "Afraid," chirped the little maid in the Punjabi dialect. "No, I am not—haven't you heard of Warburton sahib?" she added much to her hearer's amusement.

COMMERCE WITH PERSIA.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to which we have already referred, Mr. Curzon, M.P., read his paper on "The Karun river and the commercial geography of South-west Persia." After referring to the various travellers who had gone over portions of this territory, described the river Karun from its mouth to the Persian capital, and pointed out the importance of the waterway to commerce. He traced the main line of through communication to the western and northern provinces which would shortly be opened out in connection with the traffic on the river, and then, referring to the town of Dizful, which, he said, in many respects resembled Shoushter, he explained, as an illustration of what the new route by the Karun might be expected to do, that the import and export trade of Dizful, easily capable of great increase, was at present conducted by an overland track from the Turkish landing-place of Amarah, on the Tigris, merchandise being brought up the river from Buss

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Of all things the hardest part of collective firing, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to shooting in India, is the fact that one must pull by word of command. Many a good range-shot is utterly put out by this: he is afraid he will not get his aim exactly at the right moment, and the very thought of listening makes his rifle shake; and until we can train our men to align their sights at any range with the same rapidity as a sportsman, who does not need to look at or think of his weapon, which by custom he can make work together, by eye and hand, we shall never bring ourselves to perfection. In these days of scientific warfare we want a machine, and, with a body of men, this is an unattainable object; but we can approach it in time, and we make yearly improvement towards this end. Field-firing is of all other practices the most beneficial to the officer—be he general or subaltern—and man as well, offering as it does unrivalled opportunities of practice for the realities of the battle-field. An order was promulgated to the effect that "as far as possible the requirements of active service should be observed during the conduct of field-firing, and the movements of the several arms be carried out as they would be on the field of battle." There is not the slightest doubt that, from the rarity of the occasions when troops are practised in field practices off the range, movements are apt to suffer from slowness and want of life; but the decided improvement made by all regiments, brigades, and divisions this last year shows that our army in India is steadily increasing its efficiency as a death-dealing machine, and this should make us all feel more confidence when comparing the paucity of its numbers with those of the other great European Powers.

On Saturday (May 10) a trial trip was made of one of the gun-boats which Messrs Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, are building for the Government service on the Zambesi and Shire rivers. It being impossible to ship entire gun-boats of sufficient size to be of any practical utility, or to navigate to East Africa vessels of a description suitable for river service, a plan has been adopted by which the hull is built in floatable sections, each section being of such a size as to render it easy of shipment in a vessel's hold. The class of vessel determined upon by the Admiralty authorities as most suitable is what is known as the stern-wheel type, which proved so successful during the Nile expedition. The wheel in this class is easily got at for repair in case of accident, and is well protected by the hull from floating obstructions. The dimensions of the steamer are 77 feet in length by 18 feet beam, having a draught of 18 inches with steam up and a speed of 12 statute miles an hour On the main deck are cabins and sleeping accommodation for the chief officer, three petty officers, and eight men who will form the European crew, in addition to which hammocks will be swung from the upper deck for the accommodation of natives. On the top of the upper deck is placed the pilot tower from which the steersman can obtain an all-round view. Over this, again, will be provided canvas awnings and side curtains, so that the entire vessel during night or when subject to the heat of the sun will be completely protected. The armament consists of a number of Hotchkiss and Nordenfelt quick-firing guns.

From the *Novoie Vremia* we learn that the Russian Admiralty has adopted a new organisation for manning all war vessels in the navy. In future all ships above a certain tonnage in the Baltic and Black Seas will be furnished with crews of able-bodied seamen, exclusive of marines, of not less than 850 and not more than 1,000 men, and, to maintain these effectives, there will be two divisions of naval troops for the Baltic Sea and one division for the Black Sea, placed respectively under the charge of an admiral, who will be at the same time, in rank, general of division and squadron admiral These arrangements, observes the *Broad Arrow*, point undoubtedly to a system whereby an armed force or detachment, numerically strong, can be swiftly transported and landed at any given port or position threatened by the enemy. It is impossible to avoid the reflection that had such a system obtained in the British navy, giving Admiral Seymour the power to land a protective force after the bombardment of Alexandria, that city might have been saved from pillage and destruction.

Die Reichswehr gives us to understand that military circles in Vienna are much occupied with a field telephone recently invented, and which has given much satisfaction under the most exhaustive trials in the field, while, as in the case of the field telegraph, the apparatus can be fitted to any wires of communication. Being furnished with a microphone the acoustic apparatus, or ear-trumpet ordinarily used, can be dispensed with, and voices can be recognised and identified at considerable distances.

I observe, writes "Atlas," that certain journals that but now were clamorously asserting that the Duke of Edinburgh was "booked" for the naval command at Portsmouth are, as the Yankees say, climbing down. *Truth* is now of opinion that "Lord Clanricarde will probably be the successor of Sir 'John ... as I said long ago, except that I called him Sir "Edmund." *Truth* further remarks ... desire for the command at Portsmouth considerably abated by the discovery ... he would be obliged to spend ... out of his own resources." I ... but if this contributor has ... viate as widely as possible ... is the title of the journal ... buying for, his lucubrations, ... successful in his efforts. The ... naval Commander-in-Chief ... not heavy, but so is the salary, ... that any recent holder of the ... more than the £3,900 per annum, ... gives. But supposing *Truth's* ... and that the Port Admiral ... several thousands a year out of ... that can be more absurd than to ... to believe that the Duke of ... st discovered the fact?

... of Indian crosses—*i.e.* of the ... order of the Indian Empire—would be a most gracious act if ... were to recognise the services rendered ... Empire by a number of retired veterans ... ight of in the solitude of retirement. I could ... a dozen men who played their parts most worthily in the days before the Mutiny, and who ought not to be altogether forgotten because old age and infirmities have robbed them of the publicity enjoyed by their successors in the reformed and Imperialised Army. What about the survivors of Sir Charles Napier's army, for instance? are they not as deserving of recognition as those who followed Lord Wolseley in Ashantee and in Egypt?

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Jersey, having become vacant by the expiration of Captain Colville's period of staff service, has been filled by Captain H. O. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regiment. Captain Plumer was adjutant of the regiment in Sir Gerald Graham's first campaign in the Soudan, was specially mentioned for his service, and has since shown his interest in his profession by passing through the ordeal of the Staff College. Captain Plumer has taken over his duties.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General Sir Redvers Buller, and staff, visited Aldershot on the 15th ult. to inspect the troops of the division under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood. The review of the mounted troops in the Long Valley was considerably marred by fearful clouds of dust, which at times rendered them almost invisible. A very large and distinguished company assembled on the Queen's Parade, a much more pleasant rendezvous, where the whole of the infantry were inspected next afternoon. After salute and inspection, the brigades, commanded by Generals Bell, Walker, and Clarke, marched past three times in splendid style, especially the 93rd Highlanders and the Rifles. An advance in review order and Royal salute, the massed bands playing the National Anthem, brought the proceedings to a close. The troops on the ground numbered 9,528, with 2,000 horses and 0 guns.

A new order just issued by the Admiralty, and forwarded to all officers in command of ships, is considered by the Service at large to be harsh and unreasonable. It is to the following effect:—"The attention of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been called to certain instances in which officers have made official application for appointment to particular ships, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you that they consider such applications objectionable, and desire that such communications shall not be forwarded to the Admiralty." It is difficult to see what harm there is in an officer who knows to what station a ship on the point of being commissioned is about to go and is desirous of going there himself, applying to be appointed to that ship. His application would, of course, be refused if it was not considered advisable to grant it. If a captain applies for any particular officer, he generally gets him, but officers have frequently been sent exactly where they did not want to go, out of what can only be described as "pure cussedness" at Whitehall.

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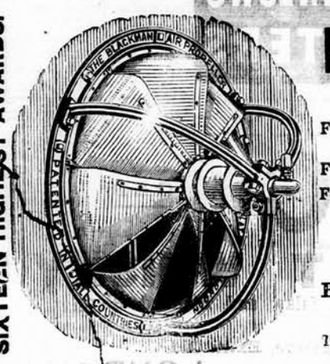

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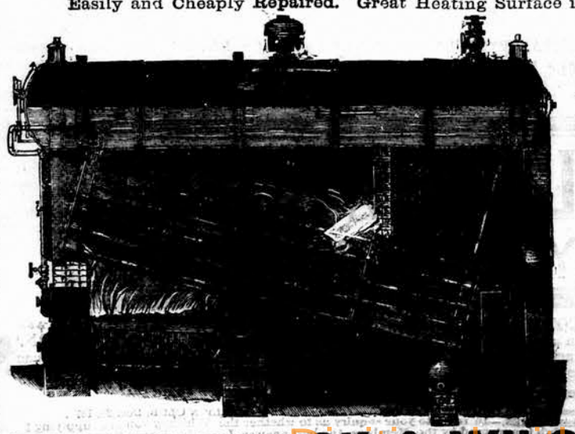

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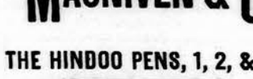

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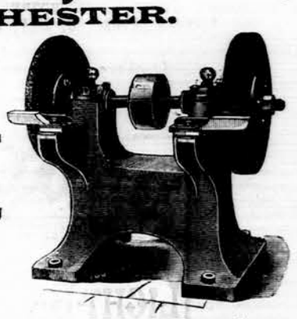

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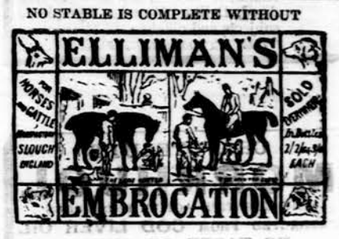

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